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PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY

The President Decrees a General Act of Oblivion.

Sweeping Restoration of Rebels to Former Civil Rights.

Jeff. Davis and Stephens Among the Few Excluded.

New Oath of Allegiance to be Taken by Applicants for Pardon.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 8.

The following pardon proclamation, although prepared yesterday, was not issued until this afternoon:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with the objects of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their locality, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States did on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order and freedom might be established, and the President did by the said last mentioned proclamation proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon with restoration of all the rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; and,

Whereas, In and by the said last mentioned proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, fourteen extensive classes of persons, therein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and

Whereas, The President of the United States did, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regarded; and

Whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed and have conformed, or, if permitted to do so, will conform in their legislation to the conditions of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting Slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, and

Whereas, There no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion any renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and

Whereas, As large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and

Whereas, A retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements now, as always, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress popular energies and national industry and enterprise; and

Whereas, For these reasons, it is now deemed essential to the public welfare, and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional law and order, that the said last-mentioned proclamation, so as aforesaid issued on the 29th day of May, Anno Domini 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon, conceded thereby, should be opened and further extended to a large number of persons, who, by its aforesaid exceptions, have been hitherto excluded from Executive clemency—

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, shall henceforth be opened, and extended to all persons who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, but upon this condition, nevertheless, that every such person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation, shall take and subscribe the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the same effect as with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, namely:

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following persons, and no others, are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, namely:

First—The chief or pretended chief executive officers, including the President, Vice-President and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate or rebel Government, and all who were agents thereof to foreign States and countries, and all who held, or pretended to hold, in the service of the said pretended Confederate Government, a military rank or title above the grade of Brigadier-General, or naval rank or title above that of Captain, and all who were, or pretended to be, Governors of States, while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

Second—All persons who in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war persons who in any capacity were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

Third—All persons who at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation are actually in civil, military or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail either before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner herewith connected.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the City of Washington, the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

By the President, ANDREW JOHNSON.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Proclamations of March, 1864, and May, 1865.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 8.

In view of President JOHNSON's pardon proclamation, the following facts may be of interest.

President LINCOLN's proclamation of March 26, 1864, commenced with the following preamble:

Whereas, A rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State Governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and

Whereas, With reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property, and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated; and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized, at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such times, and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

Whereas, The Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and

Whereas, With reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

Whereas, It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion, to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to reinaugurate loyal State Governments within, and for their respective States; therefore,

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known to all persons who have directly or by implication participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter stated, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them, and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforth keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit.:

* * * * The persons excepted from the benefit of the foregoing provisions are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are, or who shall have been, military or naval officers of the so-called Confederate States above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army and navy of the United States and afterward aided the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

President JOHNSON's proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, set forth:

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the eighth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in said rebellion; and

Whereas, Many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion have since the issuance of said proclamation failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and,

Whereas, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamations, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon, to the end, therefore, that the authority of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with the restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, providing for the confiscation of the property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted; but upon the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath, or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I —— do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder. That I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are exempted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First—All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of the States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the pretended Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over $20,000.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty, as prescribed in the President's proclamation of Dec. 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

THE WEST INDIES.

Late Intelligence from Havana, Santiago de Cuba and St. Thomas—Intended Strike of the Cigarmakers—Negro Uprisings.

HAVANA, Thursday, Sept. 5, *via* Key West and Punta Rosa Cable, Sept. 7, and Lake City, Fla., Sept. 8.

The cigarmakers of this city are making earnest endeavors to induce all among their fellow-workmen to set unanimously and declare themselves on a strike, not for higher wages in one sense of the word, but for the return of the pay they were receiving in the early part of the year, before the new Tax Law went into force. At that time, on account of a lull in the export trade, they allowed their employers to reduce their wages. Now that the aforesaid cause is removed, and that they find themselves obliged to pay double for necessaries, as everything is increasing in value, they consider themselves justified in providing for their needy families. The city authorities, however, take sides with the wealthy employers in grinding down the poor to a starving condition, and the Governor comes out with an order enjoining it upon the former not to take any operatives unless provided with a certificate from the Police Ward, admonishing them that they shall be held responsible for failing to report every application made demanding higher wages, to be dealt with as a disturber of the public peace for the offence.

The *Diario* and *Prensa*, as worthy advocates of despotism, indorse this resolution as a wise act, showing the right spirit in our Governor. All can be ascribed to the reforms lately inaugurated here.

The split in the management of the people's journal, the *Sigio*, is confirmed. The retiring member, Mr. J. ARMES DE CESPEDES, is said to be contemplating the acceptance of an offer from the *Diario*. Some other changes have been effected, such as the appointment of Mr. J. B. LUNA, who is well known in New-York, to the administration of the paper's affairs.

The Captain-General has forbidden the transmission of any messages through the cable to Key West until the line is open to the public.

Accounts from Key West announce the *Nava* as waiting for the weather to moderate before laying the cable at Key West. The line to Punta Rosa has been thoroughly tested, and is perfect.

The sugar crop estimates drawn thus far show this year's yield to be about the same as the previous year. There appears to be a large increase of exports.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the British bark *Helen Drummons*, which left Matanzas in ballast, on the 1st, for this port.

The out-flow of specie continues. The money market, consequently, keeps stringent. The sugar market remains quiet and firm, on the basis of 8½ reals per arrobe for Dutch Standard No. 12. Exchange is firmer: London, 18¾ premium; Paris, 5¾ premium; United States Currency, at 60 days, 24½ discount. Gold, at 60 days, 6¾ premium. Business generally is dull. There are no arrivals from the United States since my last dispatch.

The object of the negro-rising in Santiago de Cuba was to attack the Spaniards and proclaim their freedom. Two more of the negroes have been arrested on a coffee estate near Cobré, on the confessions of those previously arrested; also a son of Señor BORGA, one of the principal offenders.

The steamer failed to touch at Mirebalais, Hayti, on the 25th, and arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 27th, and received considerable injury from the wharf.

It is reported from St. Thomas that there has been a sort of uprising of about three hundred negroes, which caused considerable disorder in the streets. They attacked the fort, but were quickly repulsed with five killed and several wounded. About fifty of them have been imprisoned. The uprising is said to have been caused by some sanitary measures decreed by the Governor and the Board of Health.

KENTUCKY.

Decease of Gov. Helm.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sunday, Sept. 8.

Gov. HELM died at 12:30 o'clock to-day, at his residence, near Elizabethtown. His funeral will take place on Tuesday, just one week from the day of his inauguration.

His death having occurred during the first two years of his term the law makes it the duty of the Chief-Justice to order an election for Governor to be held on the first Monday of August next. Meantime all the powers and duties appertaining to the office must be exercised by Lieut.-Gov. STEVENS.

The Approaching Boat Race at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Sept. 8.

The St. John four-oared crew, which will row in the International Regatta on Wednesday, arrived here last night, and have been on the Connecticut for practice to-day. They are quartered at the Massasoit House, and the Ward brothers are in training at a farmhouse two miles south of the city, and near the river. The "What Cheer" Boat Club, of Boston, is also here, and great preparations are making for the regatta, for which the Springfield Club have offered nearly $500 in various prizes to wherries, four and six oared boats.

Discovery of Another Planet.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, Sept. 7.

Prof. WATSON, of the Michigan University, reports as follows:

"On Friday night, while observing the vicinity of the planet Neptune, I discovered still another planet hitherto unknown, the brilliancy of which is equal to that of a star of the eleventh magnitude. It is situated in the right ascension 14° 15', and declination 6° 10' north."

The Pennsylvania State Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 8.

The arrangements for the great Pennsylvania State Fair, at Norristown, Penn., during the present week, have been completed, and a brilliant exhibition is anticipated, probably the most extensive fair of the kind ever held in this State. *Mountain Maid, Lady Thorn, Flora Temple* and *Lancet* are among the trotting stock that will be present. The premiums reach upward of $10,000. The fair will continue one week.

Yellow Fever on Shipboard.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Sept. 8.

The towboat *Mohawk*, of the Memphis and Vicksburgh Transportation Company, arrived here this morning from New-Orleans with seven cases of yellow fever on board. One passenger died while the boat was at the wharf. The Mayor ordered the boat to leave. Nearly all the crew are down with the fever. Quarantine will be established to-morrow.

Movements of Gen. Sickles.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Sept. 8.

Gen. SICKLES sailed for New-York yesterday on board the steamer *Manhattan*.

Details of the Loss of the Steamer Geo. Cromwell—The Passengers Safe.

A dispatch from the purser of the steamship *George Cromwell*, ashore on the Florida coast, dated Key West, Saturday, 7th inst., says that at 4:30 P. M., on the 3d inst., the shaft of the steamer was broken in the stem-bearings, and the vessel commenced making water so rapidly that the Captain determined to beach her, which he did at 9:30 P. M. on Crocus Key, there being nine feet of water in the hold at the time.

All the passengers were safely landed by 5 P. M.

The cargo will be saved in a damaged condition, but the vessel will probably be a total loss, although every effort is being made to save her.

The purser of the *George Cromwell* reached Key West at 7 A. M. Saturday, and it is supposed that the passengers came with him to that place, though nothing is said about it in his dispatch.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Sept. 7 by Ocean Telegraph.

M. Moustier's Circular Satisfactory to the Prussian Government.

An American Vessel in Cretan Waters Interfered with by the Turks.

Gen. Garibaldi the Guest of the Prussian Ambassador in Florence.

PRUSSIA.

Pacific Note from the Foreign Office.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 7—Evening.

A pacific note has been issued from the Prussian Foreign Office, in which the recent note of M. MOUSTIER, the French Foreign Minister, is alluded to as highly satisfactory to the Prussian Government.

CANDIA.

An American Vessel Interfered with by the Turkish Authorities.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Advices from the Island of Candia report that the Turkish authorities interfered with an American vessel, which was aiding the escape of Cretan refugees, and compelled it to desist.

ITALY.

Honors to Garibaldi in Florence.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Gen. GARIBALDI, while on his way to Geneva to participate in the Radical Peace Congress, passed through this city, and during his stay here an invitation of the Count DE USEDOM, Minister of Prussia to Florence, dined with him at the Palace of the Prussian Legation.

AUSTRIA.

Reorganization of the Council of Ministers.

VIENNA, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Baron VON BEUST has reorganized the Council of Ministers as follows:

The Prince CHARLES VON ANERSPERG will preside.

Dr. JOHN N. BERGER is appointed Minister of Justice, GISKRA Minister of the Interior, and HERBST Minister of Public Instruction.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A New Interoceanic Line to be Established Across Nicaragua.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 7—Evening.

FRANCIS MORRIS, of New-York, has recently concluded here an arrangement with Capt. PIM, of the Royal Navy, looking to the establishment of a new interoceanic line across Nicaragua by railroad, connecting with steamers on the lake.

The Schooner Yacht John T. Ford.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 7—Evening.

The little schooner yacht *John T. Ford*, from Baltimore for Paris, before reported capsized at the entrance of the British Channel, was found a day or two since on the coast of Ireland, near Queenstown, whither she had drifted. Valuable papers and other articles were found on board and taken to a place of safety.

The Irish Police and the Late Fenian Outbreak.

DUBLIN, Saturday, Sept. 7.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to-day decorated with medals those members of the Irish Police who distinguished themselves by their services during the late Fenian outbreak.

BY STEAMSHIP TO AUG. 29.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 28th, and Queenstown on the 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Allemannia*, from Southampton Aug. 28, also arrived yesterday.

The *Helvetia* left Liverpool on the 28th for New-York.

Very general stagnation prevailed both in political and commercial circles in England.

The Mormons held a conference at Birmingham on Sunday, the 25th of August, at which it was asserted that Mormonism was rapidly spreading in England. Elder RICHARDS, one of "the twelve Apostles," gave an unqualified denial to the rumor that the three chief Elders of the body had seceded from BRIGHAM YOUNG on the question of polygamy, and said the Saints were perfectly united in Utah. He urged his hearers to leave "this land of ignorance and superstition," and wend their way to the Zion across the waters.

The preparations for the Abyssinian campaign had fairly begun. On Monday, the 26th, the departments in Woolwich Arsenal received instructions from the War Department to occupy themselves in the arrangements for furnishing the expedition, which is to be dispatched from India with the slightest possible delay.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, while *en route* home on his return from Salzburg, had been making speeches in some of the provincial cities. The speeches at Arras and Lille attracted great attention.

The *Daily News* says the addresses made a very welcome and desirable sequel to the unreported conversations at Salzburg, and trusts they will succeed in allaying the irritation of the Prussian Press, and the suspicions of the German people. The *Times* remarks that though the expressions in the Emperor's two speeches have the usual vagueness of the Imperial style, they are undoubtedly peaceable in their tenor. The language of a part of the French Press give sufficient reason that warlike intentions should be explicitly denied, and the *Times* believes that the Emperor's sincere wish was to remove the disquietude that his recent Salzburg journey had caused. It would be to belie his sagacity to believe that he intends to precipitate a gigantic conflict with 40,000,000 Germans.

The Marquis DE MOUSTIER took his departure from Paris for Besancon on the 27th, after a long interview with the Emperor. During his absence, which will last a fortnight, the portfolio of Foreign Affairs will be intrusted, *ad interim*, to M. DE LAVALETTE, Minister of the Interior.

The *Temps* says that, as a counter demonstration to the meeting which has just taken place between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria at Salzburg, arrangements are being made for an interview between the Sovereigns of Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden and Hesse Darmstadt, to be held in Baden on the 6th or 8th of September next.

The Austrian members of the Austro-Hungarian Finance Conference will propose that the principle of direct taxation should serve as a basis for the settlement of the financial relations between Austria and Hungary. This arrangement would raise the Hungarian portion of the expenses of the Empire to 36 per cent.

A telegram from Constantinople says that FUAD PASHA has returned from his complimentary mission to the Crimea, where he was very cordially received by the Czar.

The *Fadreland Et*, of Copenhagen, says a banquet was given on the 25th by the members of the Danish Military Club, at which the King of Denmark, the Crown Prince and the Czarewitch were present. The Danish Minister of War made a speech, in which he declared all his efforts had been devoted toward the formation of an organized, well-equipped and enthusiastic army, in order to be in readiness when the moment should arrive for reconquering the territory which Denmark had lost. The King looked very serious during the delivery of his speech, and later in the evening His Majesty had half an hour's conversation with the Minister of War.

In regard to the Spanish insurrection the accounts are, as usual, conflicting. According to Madrid advices the insurgents in Catalonia had, to the number of 1,000, taken advantage of an amnesty, and surrendered to the authorities; the insurgents in Aragon had dwindled from 1,200 to 400, and the remainder of the insurgents were getting to the French frontier as quickly as possible. From France, however, we are told that districts heretofore unaffected had given in their adherence to the insurrection; that PRIM was directing the movement in Catalonia, and that in the Basque Provinces the whole population and the clergy were ready to take arms in the sacred cause of revolution.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

Official Dispatches Received at the Spanish Ministry of War.

The Civil Governor of the Province published Aug. 24 the following official extract of the dispatches received at the Ministry of War:

CATALONIA.—All the railways and telegraphic lines are free. The column of Lieut.-Col. RODRIGUEZ defeated yesterday on the territory of Tapis, (Gerona,) near the frontier, two bands of rebels, who were obliged to take refuge precipitately in France. Numbers of insurgents have surrendered. The Alcade of Llorono, (Bozagodo,) with volunteers, has assisted the carbiniers in defeating the insurgents. Volunteers of the Province of Gerona and of the civil guard of Torella have taken some prisoners, among whom are four Frenchmen who had escaped from the prison of Ceret, (France.) FERNANDO PIERRAD ROGER, and 27 men belonging to this band, have been arrested by order of the French authorities, and taken to the prison of Perpignan. Gen. MANSO DE ZUNIGA, nominated General-in-Chief of the forces in the Upper Arargon, set out from the capital on the 20th. He arrived at Saragossa on the 21st. In his impatient ardor to place himself at the head of his troops, who had already been on the march for some days past, and without duly considering the enemies he might meet on his way, he left Saragossa on the 21st, with a small column of 250 Chasseurs of Cuidad Rodrigo and 30 Cavaliers del Rey. Yesterday afternoon they encountered at Linas de Marcuello the combined factions of the Ex-Gen. PIERRARD and DE MORIONES, 1,200 strong. Taking advantage of the enthusiasm which animated his troops he resolutely attacked the position occupied by the rebels, and after a fusillade of two hours' duration dislodged them at the point of the bayonet. The small detachment of cavalry at the same time charged with fury, and followed the rebels almost to the gates of the town. The firing continued until, the ammunition being exhausted on both sides, MANSO's troops formed in column, and quietly awaited the enemy, who for an hour and a half hesitated to attack them. Night coming on the column encamped at Ayerbe, where it halted, intending to continue its march toward Huesca this morning. The rebels have retired to Zacca, having lost 50 men killed, besides three officers, and a great number wounded. The column lost, besides Gen. MANSO DE ZUNIGA, who fell a victim to his ordor, one Captain and one Lieutenant wounded, 13 soldiers killed and 21 wounded. The conduct of the troops has been beyond all praise. The Spanish army has shown itself a worthy inheritor of its traditional glories. It has not degenerated. The body of the brave Gen. MANSO was immediately removed from the field of battle by his son and his aid-de-camp, who conveyed it to the camp of Huesca, where they arrived at seven in the evening. In the rest of the Peninsula perfect tranquillity prevails. The Queen, upon being informed of these details, has deigned to reward the services of the troops engaged in the pursuit of the insurgents in Catalonia, Valence and Arragon, and notably the soldiers of the column commanded by Gen. MANSO DE ZUNIGA. The Queen will provide for the families of the soldiers who have perished in these encounters. It is her wish that the above bulletin and her Royal resolution be published as a general order of the army for the information and satisfaction of the troops.

Proclamations of the Captain-General of Catalonia.

The Captain-General of Catalonia addressed, Aug. 24, the following proclamation to the people:

Catalonians: It is with pleasure that I announce to you that the state of siege in which the Government has been obliged to put this territory—a model in Spain of industry and of laborious habits—will only serve in my hands to consolidate the peace and tranquillity which these remarkable qualities of your character require in order to develop themselves completely. In all matters which regard commerce, industry and the arts and sciences, you will in no way feel the weight of my authority. You will only feel that you require it for the firm preservation of public order.

The Queen wishes it thus. Such are my orders from the Government, and a municipality composed of the most illustrious men of this large capital are efficaciously seconding my efforts. Honor to the generous patricians who on the day of action leave their palaces and villas to concentrate themselves to the service of the fine city in which they were born, and who, for the most part, possessed of honors and riches, accomplished first their duties toward their fellow-citizens, who look at them with admiration and respect. May God deign to accord them the rewards compared with which the greatest prosperity upon earth is a small thing! Yesterday the brave Brigadier GARCIA beat and completely dispersed at Bruch the united bands of Baldreih and Taragona, killing eleven men and wounding a great many others. The Generals, officers and soldiers have shown that spirit of courage and loyalty which distinguishes this disciplined army. The brave Gen. IZQUIENDO, at the head of considerable forces, directs with his ordinary skill the concerted movements of numerous columns which must extirpate the sedition of the towns in the provinces of Tarragona and Prieuré. The Governors of Gerona and of Lerida inform me that tranquillity prevails in their provinces; there merely exists the remnants of some insurrectionary bands who are endeavoring to enter France, which country, with a strict regard to the duties of friendly cordiality, disarms them and imprisons them. The rising of the bands in Catalonia is consequently on the point of being completely annihilated. Not a single guard-house has been taken by surprise, and not a single soldier has deserted his colors. Most absurd lies have alone so far supported this senseless rising, blindly and cowardly guided by certain malevolent people, who are as free with the blood of others as they are avaricious of their own perverse blood, and who keep themselves hid in their infected holes in Barcelona. May the tears of all victims and the execration of all honest men fall on them.

(Signed) THE COUNT DE CHESTE.

BARCELONA, Aug. 24, 1867.

The Captain-General has also issued the following proclamation extending the amnesty offered to the insurgents;

Taking into consideration that in consequence of the active pursuit of the insurgents the greater part of them have not been able to enter a town, and have consequently no knowledge of the amnesty offered by me on the 10th inst. to those who should submit themselves within three days, and the number of those who have submitted themselves not having as yet exceeded 200, I have resolved to prolong for three days more, dating from the publication of this new proclamation, the amnesty accorded to those who have already submitted themselves. Those insurgents who at the expiration of this new delay shall not have submitted themselves and shall be made prisoners by the troops will be shot within the shortest time prescribed to the commanders of the columns. THE COUNT DE CHESTE.

BARCELONA, 23d August, 1867.

Dispatches from Spanish Newspapers.

The *Espana* says that the news from Catalonia is very satisfactory. The columns operating in the Provinces of Barcelona and Tarragona distinguished themselves by extraordinary ardor and enthusiasm. The insurrectionary bands have been beaten on the steepest side of Serral and of Ping-Gracias, and at Santa Cruz. At Lerida, since the defeat of CONTRERAS, and at Gerona, there were no important bands remaining. At Valencia, the band of MONTOLINS, beaten at Ludiente, is flying in all directions. A band which had risen at Real de Montray has been beaten and dispersed by the civic guard. Its remnants are closely pressed in the neighborhood of Carlet. The bands which composed it have robbed the public funds, opened the prisons and committed great excesses. The military commander of Huesca gives the information that at Esposa the insurgents intended to assassinate the parish curate, MIGUEL OSO, but not having found him in the parsonage house, they burned his furniture and bed in the street. The Consul of Spain at Perpignan announces that the Spanish prisoners are confined in the fort of Bellegarde, and that all revolutionists who shall attempt to enter or leave Spain will be disarmed and imprisoned. The *Gazette* continues to publish proclamations declaring various provinces in a state of siege. According to the latest official dispatches, received in Madrid Aug. 27, 1,000 insurgents in Catalonia have taken advantage of the amnesty and surrendered to the authorities. CONTRERAS, with one hundred men forming the remnant of his band, has passed into Aragon. The bands in Aragon, which a short time since numbered 1,200 men, do not now exceed 400, and the rest of the insurgents under PIERRAD and CONTRERAS are moving towards Venasque and Confrane on the frontier pursued by the troops. The rest of Spain is quiet. The insurgent chief PIERRAD arrested at Perpignan is not General PIERRAD, as was stated, but his brother, formerly a Colonel in the Spanish army.

NAPOLEON'S SPEECHES.

THE SPEECH AT ARRAS.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, on his journey to Lille, to be present at the *fêtes* held in that city in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of its annexation to France, passed through Arras on the 26th of August. The following is His Majesty's reply to an address from the Mayor of that city:

"With pleasure I find myself once more among you after so long a lapse of time. I have seized with eagerness the occasion of a national *fête* to come and acquaint myself with your desires, and to assure you that my solicitude for all the interests of the country shall never fail you. You are right to have confidence in the future. It is only weak Governments who seek in foreign complications to divert attentions from troubles at home. But he who derives his strength from the great body of the nation has only to do his duty, and to satisfy the permanent interests of the country; and, while holding aloft the national flag, we should not allow ourselves to be drawn away by intemperate impulses, however patriotic they may be. I thank you for the sentiments you have expressed toward the Empress and our son. Be assured that they share my devotion for France, and that their most ardent wish is to put an end to all misery, and alleviate all misfortunes."

THE SPEECH AT LILLE.

The following is the text of the reply made on the same day by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the address presented to His Majesty by the Mayor of Lille:

"When, some years ago, I came for the first time to visit the Department of the Nord everything smiled upon my wishes. I had just espoused the Empress, and I may say I had also just wedded France before 8,000,000 of witnesses. Order was restored, political passions were lulled to rest, and I foresaw for the country a new era of greatness and prosperity. At home the union existing among all good citizens presaged the peaceful dawn of liberty; abroad I saw our glorious flag protecting every cause of civilizing justice. During the last fourteen years many of my hopes have been realized, and great progress has been accomplished. Dark spots, however, have darkened our horizon. But even as good fortune has not dazzled me, so transient reverses will not discourage me. How should I be discouraged when I see from one end of France to the other the people greeting the Empress and myself with acclamations in which are unceasingly associated the name of our son? To-day I do not come here only to celebrate a glorious anniversary in the capital of ancient Flanders. I also come to learn your wants, to heighten the courage of some, to confirm the confidence of all, and to endeavor to increase the responsibility of this great department by still further developing its agriculture, manufactures and commerce. You will aid me, gentlemen, in this noble task, but you will not forget that the first condition of the prosperity of a nation like ours is to possess the consciousness of its own strength, and not allow itself to be depressed by imaginary fears, but to rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of the Government. The Empress, touched by the sentiments which you express, unites with me in thanking you for your warm and sympathetic welcome."

Political Significance of the Speeches.

From the London Times, Aug. 28.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has lost no time in making his comment on the rumors of the last few days. He was on his way to visit the city of Lille, to be present at the *fêtes* to be held in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of its annexation to France; and on his journey the Mayor of Arras, through which their Majesties passed, presented the usual loyal address. The Emperor, apparently, *likes to utter his most significant sentences on unforseen occasions and to undistinguished people, as if their apparent spontaneity would be likely to give his words more point and power.* Thus, his speech at Arras is far more interesting than that at Lille, which only contains one expression of political importance. At Arras the Emperor spoke as follows: "You are right to have confidence in the future. It is only weak governments who seek in foreign complications to divert attention from troubles at home. But he who derives his strength from the great body of the nation has only to do his duty, and to satisfy the permanent interest of the country; and while holding aloft the national flag, we should not allow ourselves to be drawn away by intemperate impulses, however patriotic they may be." At Lille the Emperor said that the first condition of prosperity for France was "to possess the consciousness of her own strength, and not to allow herself to be depressed by imaginery fears, but to rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of her Government." Though these expressions have the usual vagueness of the Imperial style, they are undoubtedly peaceable in their tenor. The Emperor seems to divine and repudiate the suspicion of his subjects that he is about to turn their attention from his domestic administration and from the tragic failure in Mexico by some great deed beyond his own frontiers. He denies that his is one of those weak Governments which seek by foreign complications to divert their subjects from troubles at home. If these words have any political meaning, they must be used as an answer to those who, whether friends or enemies, have been attributing to him the design of a German war. Since the Salzburg interview we know not which have been the more warlike in their tone, the Frenchmen who would have the Emperor enforce at once the Treaty of Prague at the point of the bayonet, or the Germans, who, sullen and defiant, have made up their mind that he intends a quarrel, and desire that the unfolding of the plot should be hastened rather than delayed. The Emperor's speech cannot but be directed to them. He says in effect that they misrepresent his policy and his designs, and he bids the one party moderate their ambition and the other lay aside their distrust.

When the Emperor tells those of his subjects who last year were excited to such rivalry by the successes of Prussia that they should not allow themselves to be "drawn away by intemperate impulses, however patriotic they may be," he gives advice which many Frenchmen will find it difficult to follow. The fears which at present pervade Europe are the effect of that violent outburst of jealousy which possessed France after the battle of Sadowa, and which, affecting all classes, both military and civil, urged the Emperor into a policy which he possibly may at length find it difficult to avoid. It cannot be concealed that a war with Prussia, on any pretext and with any object, would be popular with a large part of the French people, and a march against the Rhine represents the "spirited foreign policy" now largely advocated in the *café* and the barrack. Undoubtedly, that section of the French people which has renounced the idea of foreign conquest—a section which grows every year, and may even now be a majority—has a powerful influence, and is strong enough to support a ruler who shall recognize the right of foreign nations to constitute themselves as may suit them best. But to give this party the courage to restrain more turbulent politicians the Imperial countenance is necessary. The world will, indeed, rejoice if the Emperor will reassure it by language even plainer than that just uttered. His flatterers and his adversaries both attribute to him the design of preventing by force the union of Germany, and thus precipitating a struggle with forty millions of people. We include the whole population of Germany among his adversaries in such a design, for we believe it to be an idle dream that a King of Bavaria or a King of Wurtemburg would be able, even if he wished it, to induce his people to aid French invaders against the State which represents German independence. The day that foreign armies advance on the Rhine will see all those States, and probably even the German provinces of Austria, united to bar the way. The sagacity with which the French Emperor has governed France for nearly nineteen years induces us to believe that he will not enter into so gigantic a contest with so untenable a cause; but the language of a part of the French Press gives sufficient reason that warlike intentions should be explicitly denied.

Reported Conversation Between Napoleon and an Austrian Deputy.

A correspondent writing from Salzburg under date of August 24, to the *Avenir National*, relates the following extraordinary story:

"Last Wednesday, a gentleman staying at Salzburg, on entering his hotel, found an invitation from the Emperor of the French. It was Dr. JULES ALEXANDER SCHINDLER, Imperial Notary and Deputy of the Austrian Reichstag. Two things had recommended him to the attention of the Emperor—his reputation as a man of talent, and, perhaps, his extraordinary likeness to NAPOLEON.

On the day after, at 2 o'clock, M. SCHINDLER waited on the Emperor. M. SCHINDLER at first spoke to the Emperor in German; he begged him to express himself in French, as the use of the German language had become so little familiar to him.

M. SCHINDLER invoked the same motive in order to avail himself of his mother tongue. The conversation between the two was therefore carried on half in French and half in German.

The Emperor commenced by declaring to M. SHINDLER that he had come to Salzburg animated with the best feelings toward Austria. He then turned to the Hungarian question.

'Sire,' replied the Austrian Deputy, 'the propositions made to us by the Hungarians are unfavorable to our interests, but we shall be reduced to accept them—we can't help ourselves. It will not be a compromise, but a capitulation without the honors of war.'

The conversation then changed to the great question of nationalities. The losses of the Poles and the pretensions of the Tcheques were spoken about.

'I consider,' declared the Emperor, 'the Panslavist aspirations of the populations of your Empire as very dangerous, very threatening for the security of Europe.'

The financial situation of Austria was the next topic.

'I congratulate you,' said NAPOLEON III., 'in the energy which you display in the construction of railroads. I will use all my influence in procuring for you the necessary capital for the completion of the vast net-work. Railways are the easiest method of expanding civilization among a people.'

'That will not be sufficient,' replied M. SCHINDLER; 'it is necessary that our Government, if it desires to put the State on a firm footing, should undertake also serious economical reforms, for our country every day is growing visibly poorer.'

"You are right; in our days the people will only allow themselves to be governed on the condition of receiving the value of their money.'

The Emperor praised the military qualities of the Austrians.

'Your army,' added he, 'is capable of developing itself; it has a great future before it.'

For a few moments the two speakers were led to converse on the interior affairs of France.

'Alas!' cried the Emperor, 'the best intentions are rendered sometimes impossible by second and third rate nobodies. It is impossible to foresee all. Look at Mexico. Everything seemed to betoken success; but we were mistaken respecting the Mexicans and their desire for regeneration. These people have all the faults of the Spanish race, but none of its merits.'

NAPOLEON III. then congratulated the Opposition of the Austrian Parliament for not having raised the question of the Concordat, and for not having disturbed the religious interests of the Empire.

Literature next came in for a share of the conversation, and the representation of the previous evening was put on the *tapis*.

'Sire, permit me to observe that 'Wildfeuer' is not a *chef d'œuvre* in our theatres.'

'No matter; I was happy in once more hearing, after so long a time, a German piece.'

The Emperor then passed a judgment, by no means favorable, on the contemporary literature of France.

The interview was now drawing to a close. NAPOLEON III. thanked the Austrian Deputy for having responded to his invitation, and authorized him to retire. The following were his Majesty's last words: 'I have amused myself greatly in this fine country, and I purpose again paying it a visit.'"

How Napoleon Travels.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The special train in which the Emperor NAPOLEON went with his suite from Paris to Salzburg, is described as exceeding in comfort and elegance anything of the kind that has hitherto been known. The train consisted of nine carriages, communicating with each other by tastefully decorated bridges. In the middle was a handsome sitting-room, furnished with chairs, ottomans, sofas, mirrors, pictures, clocks and chandeliers. On one side of this room was the dining-room, and on the other the Emperor's study. In the middle of the dining-room there was a table, capable of being extended or contracted at pleasure, with easy chairs placed parallel to the sides of the carriage. The Emperor's study contained an elegant writing-table, a clock in the style of the renaissance, a thermometer, a barometer and a telegraph apparatus, by means of which telegraphic communication was established with the apartments of the various Court officials traveling with His Majesty. Next to the study was the bedroom of the Emperor and Empress, with two beds placed transversely against the sides of the carriage. Two dressing-rooms were attached to the bedroom. The remaining carriages consisted of a kitchen, a wine cellar, and the apartments of the Emperor's suite. There was also a conservatory filled with the choicest flowers.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The Difficulties and Uncertainties of the Campaign.

From the London Times, Aug. 28.

"A leap in the dark" may be occasionally a necessity in politics, but it is hard that we should find it so in war. Yet we really do not know what better description to give of that Abyssinian campaign, for which, as our military intelligence informs the public, "preparations are now fairly begun." We are going to throw a little army upon a point on the east coast of Africa, thence to march by unknown roads into an unknown country, against a barbarous and, possibly, inaccessible Sovereign. Taken altogether, Abyssinia is, perhaps, the most out-of-the-way region of the earth for a regular campaign. Not that it is very far off, or, as far as its shores are concerned, unapproachable, but there is hardly a spot on the habitable globe of which we know less than we do of its interior. Of course there are maps of the country, but they serve only to render the darkness visible. Tracks of enterprising travelers, ancient and modern, are carefully laid down and marked at intervals with somewhat indefinite specifications of "wells" and "villages." A "great forest abounding in elephants," and a "country producing frankincense and myrrh," are notable features in the chart, as are also a point where a certain river is lost in the sand, and an another designated as the probable source of the Blue Nile. Beyond these districts—that is to say, on the southwestern frontier of King THEODORE's dominions—we pass on through a "country inhabited by Pagan negroes" to the Mountains of the Moon, a spur of which mysterious range seems actually to enter the Abyssinian kingdom.

The "preparations" now announced from Woolwich are excellently adapted to the occasion. We are making ready for a battle, not against man, but against nature. The object is to send out not merely artillery, but portable artillery—guns which can be carried on mules' backs, or possibly on men's shoulders, over hills and through passes where no carriage could move. The contrast between the implements and the service in this case is most extraordinary. We are actually building miniature cannon and miniature carriages of polished steel for work in an African desert. These weapons, hardly bigger than children's toys, and weighing no more than the luggage allowed to a first-class passenger on a railway, will nevertheless throw a projectile of 7 pounds, being thus more effective than the cumbrous field-pieces of 60 years since. It has been discovered that they will ride best on a mule at right angles to his back, instead of in a parallel line, and so new-fashioned pack saddles are to be manufactured accordingly. The troops will carry their own arms, but in some way or other there must be carried for them food and drink, as it appears to be quite uncertain whether water can be had on the march or not. Having said this much, however, we have said nearly all in the way of warning. So far as we can judge, there will be little fighting to do, nor do we know that the climate is dangerous or the population hostile. King THEODORE, by the latest intelligence, can scarcely hold his own against his rebellious subjects, and there is no reason why any class of these subjects should regard us as enemies. We shall not be exposed to the fanatical hatred of a whole people as in China or Japan. An Abyssinian war ought not, in short, to be so difficult or so deadly as an Ashantee war, and yet we have managed Ashantee wars more than once.

The great obstacle in the matter is its mystery. We shall be marching into a region without any means of conjecturing what we may find. It is understood that there are mountains in the way; indeed, the maps tell us that; and we are making preparations for warfare in passes and defiles. But, beyond that, the campaign will be equivalent to an exploring expedition conducted on an irresistible scale. Perhaps, when we get across the mountains we may find the difficulties of the country disappear, and, at any rate, if we turn the season to good account, as now seems probable, we shall have an opportunity of making the discovery at our leisure. The scene of action lies apparently in a small compass, for King THEODORE's dominions are not very extensive, and the whole seaboard is at our command. Where more than one mission has gone, it is certain that an army can go if properly provisioned, and for the rest the army can answer for itself.

Nothing can be easier—we might almost say more common-place—than the dispatch of an expedition from India to the Red Sea. We have sent an Indian army to Egypt before now, and we sent one to Persia only ten years ago. These Indian troops, too, are inured to warfare in the wildest and most desolate regions. If any readers interested in this question will but turn to the descriptions of Bhootan scenery in the narratives of the late war, they will think it impossible that any district in Abyssinia can be more rugged, inaccessible or dangerous. Then the little war on the Northwestern frontier, only finished the other day, was fought under the greatest difficulties of ground, and against an enemy far more formidable than any we can anticipate in Abyssinia. In fact, after sacking an Emperor's palace in Tartary and establishing British garrisons in Japan, we can hardly regard any region of the earth as beyond the reach of our soldiers.

There is no occasion, therefore, to look upon the necessity before us with alarm; but, on the other hand, it is impossible to regard it from any point of view with satisfaction. The gain must be nothing; the loss must be considerable, and the expense will necessarily be great. An army cannot be equipped at a slight charge for such an enterprise as this. Batteries of steel guns form but a specimen of the means required. All the appliances at the command of science and wealth will be put at the service of our troops for the contingencies of the expedition. The army will be a small one, but every man and every department of the force will be as well furnished and as effective as possible. With these preparations we may hope, at the best, either to frighten King THEODORE into reason, or to penetrate the prison in which the captives are confined and bring them out of bondage. If we can do that, we need give ourselves little trouble about other affairs in Abyssinia; but if we fail we should be committed to very unpleasant obligations. It is urged, and not without reason, that we who reign in India by virtue of reputation no less than strength, cannot afford to be defied by an Eastern despot. If other Sovereigns and people discover that King THEODORE derides our protests and challenges our power, they may be tempted to follow his example, and it is therefore incumbent on us to dissipate such delusions by bringing the offender to justice. This argument is entitled to weight, but we have only to observe

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Matthew Arnold's *New Poems*, just republished in Boston by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, will be received with delight by a limited but select circle of readers. The characteristics of his poetry are not of the sort that win popularity. His severely classical and polished style, his choice and treatment of subjects tend to remove him from the sympathy of that large class of readers who delight in the worst traits of Tennyson's poetry, and who don't want to read verse that necessitates frequent reference to their classical dictionaries. The title of the first and longest poem in the volume before us is "Empedocles on Etna." Certainly not an attractive subject to the majority of readers, this old Greek myth, and the *dramatis personæ*—a weary old philosopher, a physician, and a young harp-player—do not promise much in the way of entertainment. Persons who want a story, or "thrilling adventures," or love-sick rhapsodies, would probably lay down the poem with a yawn of *ennui* before reading through half a dozen pages; yet for those who by culture and habits of thought have been brought into sympathy with the literature and philosophy of Greece, "Empedocles on Etna" possesses many and very great attractions. The poem opens with a soliloquy by Callicles, the young harp-player, who rests at early morning in a pass in the forest region of Mount Etna, waiting for Empedocles and Pausanias to overtake him. While he is yet talking with himself, Pausanias comes up, and warns him to retire before Empedocles arrives; for the old philosopher is in one of his moods, and would be vexed by the sight of any one save his friend and physician. Callicles pleads for permission to remain within hearing distance, though out of sight, to play and sing when they halt, in the hope of relaxing his settled gloom. Pausanias grants the request, because the youth has a rare touch on the harp, and his minstrelsy is beloved of Empedocles. Callicles promises compliance, but desires to know how Empedocles, in his "fierce, man-hating mood," has been persuaded to take a companion with him in his mountain exile. Pausanias replies:

Thou hast heard men speaking of Pantheia,
The woman who at Agrigentum lay
Thirty long days in a cold trance of death,
And whom Empedocles called back to life.
Thou art too young to note it, but his power
Swells with the swelling evil of this time,
And holds men mute to see where it will rise.
He could stay swift diseases in old days,
Chain madmen by the music of his lyre,
Cleanse to sweet airs the breath of poisonous streams,
And in the mountain chinks inter the winds.
This he could do of old; but now, since all
Clouds and grows daily worse in Sicily,
Since broils tear us in twain, since this new swarm
Of sophists has got empire in our schools
Where he was paramount, since he is banished,
And lives a lonely man in triple gloom,
He grasps the very reins of life and death.
I asked him of Pantheia yesterday,
When we were gathered with Peisianax,
And he made answer, I should come at night
On Etna here, and be alone with him,
And he would tell me, as his old, tried friend,
Who still was faithful, what might profit me;
That is, the secret of this miracle.

To this the youthful Callicles, who has listened with impatience to the physician's words, makes answer in a somewhat irreverent vein:

Bah! Thou a doctor? Thou art superstitious.
Simple Pausanias, 't was no miracle!
Pantheia, for I know her kinsmen well,
Was subject to these trances from a girl.
Empedocles would say so, did he deign;
But he still lets the people, whom he scorns,
Gape and cry wizard at him, if they list.
But thou, thou art no company for him;
Thou art as cross, as soured as himself.
Thou hast some wrong from thine own citizens,
And then thy friend is banished, and on that
Straightway thou fallest to arraign the times,
As if the sky was impious not to fall.
The sophists are no enemies of his;
I hear Georgias, their chief, speaks nobly of him.
As of his gifted master and once friend.
He is too scornful, too high-wrought, too bitter.
'T is not the times, 't is not the sophists vex him;
There is some root of suffering in himself,
Some secret and unfollowed vein of woe,
Which makes the time look black and sad to him.
Pester him not in this his sombre mood
With questionings about an idle tale,
But lead him through the lovely mountain paths,
And keep his mind from preying on itself,
And talk to him of things at hand and common,
Not miracles; thou art a learned man,
But credulous of fables as a girl.

Pausanias tells him he is a foolish boy, and then bids him farewell till night.

The second scene is at noon in a glen on the highest skirts of the woody region of Etna. Empedocles and Pausanias sit together, conversing, the latter anxious to have the secret of the miracle disclosed. The note of a harp, from far below, interrupts them, once and again; and at length the musical voice of Callicles is heard singing in a sweet pastoral strain. Empedocles, who still carries his harp, though he has laid the use of music by, speaks when the unseen musician ceases, accompanying himself in a solemn manner on the harp. A deep but mournful spirit informs his words:

The outspread world to span
A cord the Gods first slung,
And then the soul of man
There, like a mirror, hung,
And bade the winds through space impel the gusty toy.

Hither and thither spins
The wind-borne mirroring soul,
A thousand glimpses wins,
And never sees a whole;
Looks once, and drives elsewhere, and leaves its last employ.

The Gods laugh in their sleeve
To watch man doubt and fear,
Who knows not what to believe
Since he sees nothing clear,
And dares stamp nothing false where he finds nothing sure.

Is this, Pausanias, so?
And can our souls not strive,
But with the winds must go,
And hurry where they drive?
Is Fate indeed so strong, man's strength indeed so poor?

I will not judge! that man,
Howbeit, I judge as lost.
Whose mind allows a plan
Which would degrade it most;
And he treats doubt the best who tries to see least ill.

Be not, then, fear's blind slave!
Thou art my friend; to thee,
All knowledge that I have,
All skill I wield, are free;
Ask not the latest news of the last miracle.

Ask not what days and nights
In trance Pantheia lay,
But ask how thou such sights
Mayst see without dismay;
Ask what most helps when known, thou son of Anchitus!

What? hate, and awe, and shame
Fill thee to see our world;
Thou feelest thy soul's frame
Shaken and rudely hurled.
What? life and time go hard with thee, too, as with us;

Thy citizens, 't is said,
Envy thee and oppress,
Thy goodness no men aid,
All strive to make it less;
Tyranny, pride, and lust fill Sicily's abodes;

Heaven is with earth at strife,
Signs make thy soul afraid,
The dead return to life,
Rivers are dried, winds stayed;
Scarce can one think in calm, so threatening are the Gods;

And we feel, day and night,
The burden of ourselves.
Well, then, the wiser wight
In his own bosom delves,
And asks what ails him so, and gets what cure he can.

The sophist sneers; fool, take
Thy pleasure, right or wrong!
The pious wail; forsake
A world these sophists throng!
Be neither saint nor sophist-led, but be a man.

We have not space for the whole of this fine ode, in which many a modern thinker will find reflected many of the doubts and dreams that perplex his own mind. A long pause follows, and at the end of it the notes of a harp from below are again heard, and Callicles again sings, but in a more subdued and pathetic strain. Empedocles now requests Pausanias to leave him, and departs on his solitary way up the mountain.

The second act brings Empedocles to the summit and crater of Mount Etna. He advances to the edge of the crater, and looking down upon the seething tumult within communes with himself. Occasionally the voice of Callicles rises from a distance; but Empedocles hears as though he heard not, and speaks on in a sad, prophetic strain, until wrought up to the highest pitch of hopeless longing for spiritual freedom, he throws himself into the abyss.

And therefore, O ye elements, I know—
Ye know it too—it hath been granted me
Not to die wholly, not to be all enslaved.
I feel it in this hour! The numbing cloud
Mounts off my soul; I feel it, I breathe free!

Is it but for a moment?
Ah! boil up, ye vapors!
Leap and roar, thou sea of fire!
My soul glows to meet you.
Ere it flag, ere the mists
Of despondency and gloom
Rush over it again,
Receive me! Save me! *[He plunges into the crater.*

"Empedocles on Etna," is not, strictly speaking, a new poem. The author says in a note: "I cannot deny myself the pleasure of saying that I reprint (I cannot say republish, for it was withdrawn from circulation before fifty copies were sold) this poem at the request of a man of genius, whom it had the honor and good fortune to interest—Mr. Robert Browning." Mr. Arnold's readers have to thank Mr. Browning for a very rare intellectual treat. The minor poems in this volume will doubtless find more readers and admirers than "Empedocles on Etna." They present, however, the same fine characteristics of thought and style, and the same careful finish that distinguish the longer and more important poem.

—In our days, a book which undertakes to treat of American Constitutional Law is the subject of criticism from an entirely different standpoint than was usual in years gone by. The time has passed when it was sufficient to publish a mere commentary on the text of the Constitution in schoolboy, class-book fashion. Textual glosses are no longer of any value; and even what were once justly pronounced the "great works" of Kent and Story, on this subject, have depreciated in comparative value. What our age wants is a discussion of the underlying principles of Constitutional Law, in place of mere easy manuals for the help of uneducated Congressmen. The *theory* of the American Government is the only topic profitable to debate in the general subject at the present time. The written instrument has fortunately ceased to be regarded, as of yore, as a kind of supernatural document, sacred from criticism as the decalogue delivered on Sinai, and as incapable of alteration as the laws of the Medes and Persians in the reign of Cyrus. We might, perhaps, go so far as to say that, in constitutional text-books fit for our day, the unwritten law should play as great a part in the discussion as the written; for the latter has been explained, illustrated, and settled beyond much peradventure by hundreds of judicial decisions, and by the *ex cathedra* utterances of the Storys, Marshalls, Kents of many generations. In its form, Mr. Joel Tiffany's *Treatise on Government and Constitutional Law* (Albany: W. C. Little) differs somewhat from the conventional commentaries on the Constitution *as a written instrument*. It ought rather to be called, perhaps, a Treatise on the Internal Public Law of the United States—which title, at all events, would be an expressive and pat one for the sort of work which this one aims to be. It professes to be an "inquiry into the source and limitation of governmental authority, according to the American theory." This breadth of scope is of itself an important and valuable feature of the book. Passing to the manner in which this inquiry is made, it may be remarked, in general, that the book is far too diffuse. The author's main argument, where good, might have been much more succinctly stated, and where faulty, certainly fails to be improved by reinforcement with a vast number of similarly faulty arguments. In the treatise on government which forms his first chapter—*of the United States as a nation*—the author takes substantially the true view. This view is not, as we need hardly declare, original with him, several modern publicists and constitutional statesmen having already propounded it. But it is something to find a book on the American Constitution accepting substantially the all-important and fundamental ground that the national existence of the people of the colonies is the historic fact which occurred in the Revolution. In Mr. Tiffany's book, this great underlying premise is not stated with sufficient clearness, nor even shown historically as well as might have been, and as should have been done. He mixes up with the historical deduction of the fact (which alone is admissable) arguments that such and such things *ought* to have been the facts, on those assumed political or moral principles which he presents in the introduction. He argues that there must, of moral necessity, have been one nation—as if there could not have been *thirteen* nations, as the States Rights' historians in effect say there were. He is right and happy in drawing the very important distinction that the Revolution was not the act of the governments of the colonies—or shall we call them *revolutionary States?*—but it was the act of the people of all the colonies. And again he is right and praiseworthy—though the view, of course, is not original—in strongly asserting that the corporate people of the several colonies did not separately acquire any political power in the progress and by the result of their struggle, but that everything which they did acquire they acquired as one people. The chapter VI., on the Preamble to the Constitution, is weaker than what we have just commended, especially in its bearing on the same question, and is perhaps not altogether consistent with the former chapters, where the central historic idea has been set forth with more lucidity and strength. It seems actually to fall back on the idea, which was common among the old "national" school, to wit: that the Constitution made the Nation, through the action of the corporate people of the several States. In section 480 we find the idea, (greatly to our surprise, considering what has gone before,) once so common with some of the Federal school,—that, in adopting the Constitution, the people as men,—in the "state of nature," forming a "social compact," made the nation. We are told:

> "In the institution of the National Government, the people of the United States, as members of the civil society constituting the one nation, exercised their inherent authority to establish for themselves such an agency or government for executing their authority as they thought proper. In the exercise of this authority, *they acted in virtue of their powers as men and not as members of any organized government or society*."

The italics here are Mr. Tiffany's; and with regard to the words as emphasized we have only to say that, if they mean that, in the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the people did not act as members of any organized government or society, then the statement is absurd by being contrary to history. On the other hand, in section 244, the distinction between civil and political rights, both in origin and application, is finely drawn. Mr. Tiffany denominates the right to participate in the institution and administration of civil government a "political" one, as distinguished from the civil rights of members of society. The latter are incident to the individual, and are "inherent;" but political rights are "acquired." Of course, in any such treatise as the present, the views taken of the great questions still at issue are important above all. In section 500, we find the author asserting—and we believe that he is right—that all men join in regarding the citizens of the States which went into rebellion, "as deprived of their political rights and franchises." His observations on the practical concurrence of all Northern opinions in the treatment of the Southern States are true; but we look in vain for the author to give us a definite and consistent theory to apply either to this present or any future case of secession. After an appetizing statement, here and there, of conflicting notions on the question of secession, we find the author dwindling drearily away into meagre generalities, and it is difficult to fix his opinion. It is fair, however, to say that judging from sections 490, 491, 498 and 500, the theory of State suicide—though that epithet is not used—seems to be accepted by Mr. Tiffany. Nevertheless, his argument, based upon the idea of *forfeiture*, is lame. It implies that the power of the States are held under a law and trust imposed by the nation. This may possibly be the doctrine of the future; but it certainly never was of the past, at any time or with any party. The author might have better rested the doctrine of State suicide on the simpler propositions, which he maintains in the first part of his book, when treating of the foundation of the States. On the theory of forfeiture for treason by the corporate State, there is an inconsistency in making the minority guilty of crime. Regretting that we must speak so briefly, at present, of a treatise on so important a subject, we may briefly sum up our observations in a sentence. The plan and scope of the book are worthy of praise, as belonging to our modern time, when central ideas are rather to be discussed than the words of a written instrument; the foundation-principles of the book are mainly sound, though, we believe, not yet generally accepted: it is in the attempt to conduct his logic from these general principles into details that the book is weak. Hence it is that we derive from it, for example, no clear and incontestible statement of the whole question of secession.

—*The Conservation and Correlation of Gravitation and Heat*, (Springfield, Mass.: Lewis J. Powers & Brother,) is a republication, with revision and addenda, of a pamphlet printed in 1864, for the author, Ethan S. Chapin. The fundamental idea is that the force or pressure of a gravitating mass, like that of the earth, is converted, by the resistance which sustains and overcomes it, into heat. The heat of the earth, therefore, increases from the circumference to the centre in a regular gradation, proportioned to the increasing pressure, and the central portion is inconceivably hot, yet of enormous density; the expansive force of the heat being overcome by the superincumbent weight. We have no room to enter into the speculative deductions of the not over-careful writer, from this his first principle of cosmogony. The genesis of the solar system, the cause of the tides, the precession of the equinoxes, the secular acceleration of the moon's mean motion, and the principles of planetary motion and ethereal resistance, are discussed or speculated upon in successive chapters. Citing the experience of Kepler and of Newton, the author modestly confesses that, like them, when he not only introduces new theories, but combats the errors of adopted ones, he may expect to wait long for an impartial reader. Unrecognized but confident modern discoverers are never weary of mirroring their own adversities in those of the great fathers of science. It is a little remarkable that they never consider the impossibility of any parallel between the cases.

——"Equaled with me in fate,
So were I equaled with them in renown."

The prime revealers of the principles of science had no scientific world to appeal to, and were met only by ignorance and prejudice. Were great discoverers now to arise, explode our errors and remove our ignorance, they would be welcomed with enthusiasm proportioned to the magnitude of their innovations and the power of their demonstrations, by a great commonwealth of learning all over the world, at least prepared to accept truth by the faculties of rigorous observation and reasoning that qualified the original philosophers to discover it. No powerful original philosopher, if such be possible, could now flourish for forty years and die, like Newton, "without twenty followers." Like neglect of a system at the present day, proves nothing but its intrinsic fatuity, or, to say the least, the uttter crudity of its condition and impotency of its presentation.

—The treatise of Brevet Col. J. G. Benton, U. S. A., entitled *A Course of Instruction on Ordnance and Gunnery*, (New-York: D. Van Nostrand,) is, in its present shape, a thoroughly excellent work for those whom it was specially designed to instruct, namely, the cadets of the Military Academy at West Point. But it is worthy of a wider circulation than that which use as a text-book will give it. While its more elementary portions have long been regarded as standard, the exhaustion of the previous edition has given the author a chance (of which we are very glad to see he availed himself) to bring the whole subject of ordnance fully up to the times. On comparing the two editions we perceive that those sections which treat of heavy artillery are for the most part entirely rewritten. This could hardly have been avoided. The great strides made in gunsmithery during the past six years were enough to render obsolete—at least so far as concerns the discussion of artillery intended for use against iron-clads—a work written before the outbreak of the late rebellion. But, as now revised, Col. Benton's book contains much valuable and recent information upon the fabrication and power of our monster guns. The appendix, too, we observe, is almost entirely new; and includes the latest English experiments of the Ordnance Select Committee with guns against armor-plates. The subject of floating and stationary defences is naturally handled at length, it being of great moment to every nation having harbors to protect. The famous report of Capt. Noble, of the English service, (to which we have often referred in the Times,) is carefully noticed, and the more important portions of both text and tables are quoted. Turning from Capt. Noble's conclusions with respect to the weakness and shortcomings of American ordnance to the results of the firing of the 15-inch and 20-inch guns, the error made by the distinguished artillerist is very manifest. Col. Benton's book, we may add, achieved in its previous form a wide popularity, both among professional men and in schools. It has for some years been the text-book at West Point. It was the only book on ordnance ordered by name by the late Japanese Embassy. We are informed, also, on very good authority, that it is unanimously recommended as the text-book for the proposed course of military instruction in our colleges. It is also in use in the Virginia and Louisiana Military Institutes.

—We have already made our readers acquainted, through copious extracts, with the first volume of Queen Victoria's *Memoirs of the Prince Consort*, republished in this country by Harper & Brothers. It is a simple, unaffected record of the boyhood and early life of a Prince, whose full worth was recognized and acknowledged by the English people only after his death. As a truthful revelation of the inner life of the Queen and her family, the work possesses an interest surpassing that of romance. It is having an extraordinary sale in England, and cannot fail to be very widely read in this country. Another volume is to follow, containing the record of Prince Albert's later life. This will be received with even greater interest than the present volume, especially in the United States.

—We have received from Charles Lasalle the second volume of *The Paris Guide*, a work which every one who designs visiting the French capital should possess. As a mere guide to the wonders of Paris, this work is by far the best ever published, while its literary and artistic attractions place it beyond the competition of ordinary guide-books.

—Ticknor & Fields have added *Bleak House* to their Diamond Edition of Dickens. The illustrations, by Sol Eytinge, exhibit no falling off from the excellence that has distinguished them from the first.

—Hurd & Houghton publish *The Tale of Two Cities, Hard Times*, and *Reprinted Pieces*, in one volume, Globe Edition, with spirited illustrations from designs by Darley and Gilbert.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Salzburg Conference—Its Possible Results—The Eastern Question—Visit of the King of Sweden—Gossip About Royalty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Berlin, Friday, Aug. 23, 1867.

The Salzburg Conference is at an end. If the programme of arrangements was strictly adhered to Napoleon and Eugenie left Salzburg this morning at 6 o'clock. Their departure cuts short all speculation as to the future proceedings of the sovereigns.

By a strange coincidence two years ago, about this same time, the Emperor of Austria and King William of Prussia also met in Salzburg to ratify that ominous Convention of Gastein, with which Napoleon was so dissatisfied. Eight years ago Napoleon and Francis Joseph met at Villafranca, and the latter was told that if he did not accept peace he ran the risk of losing the hegemony in Germany. Do not all these meetings and their consequences, with all their broken promises, suggest some ideas, or fears, or forebodings to Francis Joseph? One cannot help smiling at seeing both together. I always think of the meeting between a fox and a rabbit. I need not repeat the reports about alliances. Nothing new can be said on that score. Summing up all that has been whispered under that head, I draw the following conclusions: The position of Prussia, and her friendly understanding with Russia, together with her steps in Germany, alarmed Louis Napoleon, who is placed in such a position as to be obliged to choose between concessions and war. He would have little to fear if he could succeed in dividing Germany into two halves, each jealous of the other. An united Germany, united under the lead of Prussia, would annihilate French prestige. Such an union must be prevented by all means. Materials are plenty. The Emperor of Austria has not forgotten the humiliation to which he was, and still is, subjected by Prussia. To regain the powers by the longer road of internal measures is too tedious; one daring act may restore Austria. Wurtemberg and Bavaria think themselves in danger of being absorbed by Hanover; a little skillful management might induce them to lend an ear to the seducing propositions of Napoleon. The Peace of Prague has been made; it is an accomplished fact, but it may be interpreted differently. Prussia may not mean any harm by her military conventions, and the extension of the Zollverein, and the Zoll Parliament, although it might suggest ideas of suspicion to France and Austria; but to make things more secure, and remove even temptation from Prussia, would it not be permitted, nay, would it not be urgent, to form a South German Confederation under the lead of Austria? France would do all in her power to protect such a confederation, for its existance would be a check to Prussian ambition, and therefore a guarantee of peace. Should Russia disturb this peace, and Prussia perhaps assist her, well, South Germany, hand in hand with Napoleon, and perhaps England and Denmark, might easily check this attempt by purely moral means. Prussia cannot complain or suspect that such an arrangement is directed against her, and should she complain, her remonstrance would only be a proof of her disappointment and evil intentions. The interviews between Napoleon and Francis Joseph, and those between the former and Baron Beust, have had no other end but to exchange their ideas; nothing definite will be arranged; plans may be carried into effect at a later day in Vienna or in Carlsbad. In Paris there is much talk about a visit of Napoleon to Berlin. They are known to be in favor of such a visit—next year. Is that intended for a joke? Do they mean, perhaps, to visit us here next year—with an army?

Everything in Salzburg has been arranged on the basis of the memorial of Baron Beust, to which I alluded some time ago. Of an interview between Francis Joseph and King William nothing is known here. The King will meet his Queen in the early part of next month in Cologne. Then they will visit Hohenzollern, and subsequently go to Baden-Baden; The idea of visiting Norderney seems, therefore, to have been abandoned.

It is really wonderful how deficient the French army must be, if it requires so much to place it in an effective condition. Marshal Niel openly says he will increase its numbers to 1,200,000 men, and, indeed, his orders in Jenna, Levorro, Naples, Tarent, Bais, Marpedorich, Sinigaglia, Ancona, &c., for hay, oats and breadstuffs, which provisions are all sent by steam to Marseilles, show that he has to feed many men and horses. From Sinigaglia a good quantity of cattle was sent to Civita Vechia, and horses were brought from Hungary. Every second and seventh day, for seven weeks past, about 200 or 300 horses passed the station of Natresina, to the northwest of Trieste. If all these preparations are known to Austria, she will be glad to have such a—protector. Beust is reported to have said to a friend: "If I succeed in bringing about such an alliance with France, I will break over my knee all resistance from within." I do not think he really said so; but I wish, for Germany's sake, he would succeed in all such plans, for an alliance with France can only hurry on the work of German unity.

There are some transactions progressing between Bavaria and Prussia, but I cannot yet fathom their meaning. Prussia seems, however, satisfied with Prince Hohenlohe. The Radicals of the South German States have petitioned their Government for a South German Confederation, as desired by France.

I forgot to state that telegrams from Salzburg say everything is done there with a view to the preservation of peace, at least so far as peace concerns the German question. That sounds somewhat reassuring, and would indicate that other matters have been canvassed which are not nearly so peaceable. It is not difficult to guess what is meant—and indeed the prospect is that the first shot will not be fired in Germany, but rather more toward to the East. Affairs are in a critical condition, and we have already learned of fights which have taken place near Widdir, in which hundreds are said to have fallen on both sides. It is expected that Greece will declare war with the Sultan, and that Russia will coöperate with the former Power. As for the position Prussia would assume under such circumstances nothing can be surmised; but Prince Karl of Roumania, "Bismarck's agent" in these parts, may be better informed. Not long ago a number of rifled steel guns, sent from Berlin to Bucharest, were stopped at the frontier by zealous Hungarian employes. They had to be passed by order from Vienna, as sent there with the knowledge of the Government; but when there came again from the same place and to the same address nine thousand needle guns, they were again seized, and for all I have been able to ascertain, retained. There was held in Bucharest a "Scientific Congress," but all speeches dwelt upon liberty, and toasts were drunk to the alliance of all Roumania under the scepter of Karl I.—"Bismarck's first agent"—who hopes to become King of Roumania. All persons coming from Siebenburger, Transylvania, to attend the sessions of the Scientific Congress, had their expenses defrayed by the Roumanian Government.

The Prussian Consul-General, Mr. Meroni, on his way to Belgrave, passed through Berlin. A relative went to greet him at the depot, saw him seated in a *coupé* when the train arrived, opened the door—and was face to face with a corpse.

It is stated that the note in answer to the circular from Denmark has not yet been sent to Copenhagen. Its contents I have already alluded to. It is also stated that Russia has, in a friendly way, addressed Prussia in reference to the Schleswig question, and appealed to her wisdom and magnanimity. I think the Danes had better rely on the assurances of the French newspaper correspondents, who certainly have more influence with Napoleon, than on Prussian magnanimity. After having made all that fuss the Danes have not to expect much from the latter.

The visit of the King of Sweden with his family here will not have pleased the Danes. The King, whenever he comes to Paris, is represented as a very near relative to the Imperial house, but the fact is that such a relationship is very far-fetched. Bernadotte married the sister of the wife of Joseph Bonaparte. The Prussian family is, however, more nearly related. The mother-in-law of the King of Sweden, the Princess of the Netherlands, is a daughter of Frederic William III. of Prussia; therefore the Queen of Sweden is the niece, and her daughter, Louise, the grand niece of King William of Prussia. The King of Sweden, Charles XV., is a fine looking fellow; he is even taller than King William, but looks more like a Southern Frenchman than a Swede. A long, full black beard surrounds a dark oval face, with well-defined but pleasant features. He wears his hair cut short, for it is already streaked with gray. When the King arrived he wore a black hussar coat, a garment worthier a German student than a sovereign. It is said that the son of the brother of King William, Albrecht, is intended to marry Louise, but nothing seems to be positive. The Crown Prince of Denmark, whom the Scandinavian party would have become the husband of Princess Louise, is not a bright enough relative for so ambitious a father-in-law. The Swedish visitors have left Berlin, whose good folks took but little interest in their movements. It was noticed that Count Bismarck was one of the first persons whom the King of Sweden received. It is stated that Contre-Admiral Jachmann will become Secretary of the Navy. There will be appointed a Military Governor for Hanover and Hesse Cassel, who will elect his residence at Cassel. A Royal Prince is said to be designated to govern that place. The Government have had news from Baron Magnus. On the 1st of July he was still at San Luis Potosi, and had, when his letter left, not yet heard that the Mexican authorities had given up the body of Maximilian. The letters of Diaz to Sig. Romero, published by our Government, are quite timely, as the article intended to whitewash Marshal Bazaine had just been published in the *Revue Contemporaine*. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg is afflicted with the measles. Reuter's Telegraph Bureau in London has now a branch office in this city.

A GERMAN WINE-FACTORY.

From "Readings by Starlight," in the London Evening Star.

The old port and sherry drinkers are becoming frightened. Scarcely a week passes without some Government officer, or some other person of an an analytic turn of mind, issuing his counter-blast against manufactured wines, until one begins to look upon a glass of ordinary sherry as an easy passport to an early grave. No wonder, then, that the cautious inquirer should fly for safety to clarets, burgundies, hocks and champagnes, haunted by a desire to discover at any hazard some wine of which it can be said, "*nascitur, non fit*." We have all been seized with a dislike to human ingenuity, and have acquired quite a contempt for the triumphs of science, so far as the manufacture of our dinner beverages is concerned. We grant that Hamburg sherry ought to have a prominent place in any exhibition of the results of mechanical skill; but we prefer to drink something which is not so strictly a chemical curiosity. Naturally enough, the port and sherry producers cry "*tu quoque*" to the producers of natural wines, and say that so long as a certain proportion of spirit or liquor is allowed to every manufacturer, it is rather hard to draw the line so as to exclude port and sherry from being sound wines. While this pleasing controversy continues, it may not be uninteresting to look at the general routine of wine manufacture as it is carried on in the Rheingau, the birthplace of the purest wines of the Continent.

The village of Schierstein lies about a mile and a half from Biebrich, a small town the extraordinary whiteness and dryness of which must have struck every one who has sat under the awning of one of the Rhine steamers, and sleepily gazed at the round vine-covered hills, the crumbling castles, and glittering hamlets that slowly glide past. Biebrich is in the heart of the wine district, having in its neighborhood the celebrated hill of Johannisberg; but its own immediate environs are not very picturesque. The English visitor, however, is sure to be advised to go and see the "furstliche Keller" in Schierstein, from whence the sparkling hocks for which the district is famous are drawn. Doubtless, the best time for such a visit is October, when the grapes are being crushed; at present the visitor must be content with witnessing the process by which the casked grape juice becomes wine. But the mere operation of pressing the grapes is, after all, not very picturesque; for even the poor vine-tiller on the hills finds himself rich enough to buy a "grape-mill," (which costs about £2 sterling,) and the ancient custom of treading the grapes with the feet is to be seen no more. Would that our bakers would follow the example!

The grapes on this side of the Rhine are all white. The champagnes of France, it may not be generally known, are made from red grapes; for unless the purple skin of the red grape is allowed to steep in the juice and give to it its own color, the natural color of all wine is white or yellow. The proprietors of the "Schaumwein Fabrik" of Schierstein in part grow their own grapes, and in part purchase them from the growers on the neighboring hills. The juice obtained from these grapes, with its proper proportion of sugar, is laid up in huge casks for about a year, and it is in this form that the visitor at present makes his first acquaintance with the Rheinischer Schaumwein. You leave the pleasant gardens with their green avenues and plots of flowers, and descending from the hot sunshine into a deep, cool cellar, find yourself confronted by long rows of these great tuns. The vaults are paved with cement, which is kept constantly wet; and the atmosphere of the place is icily cold and damp. In another part of the works, somewhat less removed from the ordinary light and heat of day, a number of boys are employed in bottling this thin, whitish, muddy fluid, a task which is not quite so simple as it looks. Many a one must have been puzzled to understand how the thick cork of a champagne bottle ever came to be forced into its place; and his wonderment would scarcely be lessened upon witnessing the operation. The cork is of a uniform width from top to bottom, and looks twice as broad as the neck of the bottle. It is inserted into a perpendicular iron groove, a sliding bolt is driven with a heavy wooden mallet down upon it, and the lower half of the cork is now supposed to have been crushed small enough for the neck. The bottle is then placed underneath the machine, the cork is further hammered down with a force which one would expect to break a hundred bottles; and the next moment the bottle comes out securely corked. Each cask furnishes 1,500 or 3,000 pints; and these are placed in separate wooden frames, in which the bottles lie vertically one above the other. At this time the bottle of sparkling hock looks amazingly like a flask of soap-suds; but it has already begun to clear itself by the process of fermentation. While the fermentation of still wines takes place in the cask, the fermentation of sparkling wines—one of the chief causes, indeed, of the sparkle—takes place in the bottle; and it is now that the greatest care has to be exercised in the matter of temperature, &c. The corks, meanwhile, have been tightly strapped down both by cord and wire, so that, if excessive fermentation ensues, a general smashing of the glass is its only means of escape. This, however, happens too often, as the visitor will perceive by the shreds of broken bottles lying about the floor, and by the earthen vessels set along the foot of the large bins (which are raised a foot or so from the floor) for the purpose of catching the spilled wine.

In process of time the bottles are removed to a cooler cellar, and here, during a period of several months, clarification goes on. The bottles are now placed perpendicularly with the head downward, and all the sediment of the wine, including the sugar originally put into the cask, is deposited upon the inside of the cork as a soft white crust. While the bottles lie so, each one every day has to be smartly shaken, so as to allow the particles of sediment every chance of sinking, and by and by the wine above is seen to be quite clear. The time has now arrived to complete the mechanical preparation of the wine. The bottle is taken into the workman's hand, who cuts the string and wire. The cork immediately flies forth, for the wine is exceedingly brisk; and as a portion of the wine itself spurts out, carrying with it whatever crust lay on the top, the man dexterously scoops out with his finger any remains of the sediment which may be sticking to the neck of the bottle.

The wine thus obtained is bright as sunshine, has an exquisite bouquet, and sparkles deliciously. But it is sour—that is to say, it is sufficiently sour to be distasteful to the palate, though it is far from possessing any acrid sharpness. It looks and smells a delightful wine; but it is decidedly not a wine to be drunk with any pleasure. At this juncture the liqueur comes in—a composition which plays a far more important part in the production of even the finest wines than most people would imagine. The different flavors of the French champagnes are almost wholly attributable to the liqueurs which their producers can invent; and also to the fact that the absence of any decided flavor in the grapes of the champagne districts gives the liqueur free scope. The bouquet of champagne, also, as most people know, is for the most part produced by the liquor, for there are no grapes grown in France which have the decided natural bouquet of the Rhine grapes. The liquor, therefore, used in the Schierstein sparkling wines is a clear, innocuous, sweetening fluid, which affects the properties of the wine so slightly (otherwise than in adding to their sweetness) that no appreciable difference can be perceived between the bouquet of the wine before it has been liqueured and after. This is to be said, however, only of the wines produced for consumption in Germany, England and France. For that sent to Russia, a liquor with a good dose of brandy superadded is used; not because the transit requires it, but that the Russians, who consume large quantities of sparkling hocks and champagnes, like them hot and strong.

The addition of this liqueur makes up for the slight loss the contents of the bottle suffered on being disgorged. A fresh cork is now hammered into the neck in the mysteriously sudden way of which we have spoken, and thereafter a youth crosses the string over the cork, screwing it so tightly as to cut the cork into that mushroom shape with which we are familiar. The placing of the wire transversely over the cork finishes the preparations, and the bottle is now ready to be packed and sent off to England, to be kept in the deep cellars for months, or to be drunk on the spot, so swift is the mixing of the liquor with the wine.

And of the result of all this skill and care what shall we say? Firstly, to enjoy the delicious coolness, the fine flavor, the delicate bouquet of one of these sparkling wines, it is necessary to have suffered for a season the intolerable white heat of Biebrich. As the swift, small bubbles rise up through the rich golden fluid, which, of course, lies crisp and cool in the hollow German glasses with frosted rims—a cold, delicious shiver of anticipation creeps round one's heart, calling up vague recollections of water-lilies, and naiads, and submarine grottoes, and Endymion. All that the Germans have either said or sung about their beloved Rheine wine floats through one's brain, and insists on remaining there until dislodged by a next day's headache. And yet that awkward price of the retributive justice of nature is not much to be feared. These sparkling wines are as sound and wholesome as nearly all the wines growing in the Rheingau are known to be; and they are not brandied so as to produce an unnatural thirst. Indeed, with such wines before me, it is possible to believe in the metaphorical flourishes of the old ballads and legends. How is it possible to believe that Count Otho with the red hair, or the Baron of Teufelskettebrücke really

"Raised the golden goblet
And drained the latest drop."

if we think of some heavy fluid, a goblet of which would make the Count or Baron ill for a month! We do not mean to say that it would be advisable to empty a "flagon" of sparkling Rhein wine any more than port or sherry every time one's friend's sweetheart's name was mentioned: but at least we can conceive of this light and joyous wine as "slaking the old man's thirst," a feat it would be difficult to accomplish with the fiery juices of Hamburg. But, after all, the fight between the strong and the light wines is a thing which a man's habit more than his reason decides; and it is not given to every one to be half-killed with heat in the arid and dusty neighborhood of Biebrich.

The Water-Spout at New-Castle.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, Sept. 6.

Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, the people of our neighboring town of New-Castle were thrown into serious alarm by the advent of a most extraordinary visitor, which came very suddenly from the clouds. It was first observed, as an eye-witness informs us, opposite the town on the New-Jersey side of the river. From the surface of the water there arose an enormous cone or cloud of from forty to sixty feet in diameter at the base, very dense, very dark. From an overhanging surcharged thunder-cloud in the sky there depended a similar cone and the apexes of the two met. The sky at the time was not clear, the sun was obscured, but there was no rain falling nor any general shower. The water in the two cones was violently in motion, whirling round and round with the greatest rapidity, and making a loud noise. It appeared to be caught up from the river in great volume, and portions which fell back in spray shone and sparkled brightly, making the whole spectacle most beautiful, though terrifying to the beholder.

The spout moved rapidly across the river, taking, perhaps, some ten or fifteen minutes to reach this side. It entered the town of New-Castle on the upper side, and struck first a frame dwelling on the river bank, occupied by a colored family. The force of the shock was tremendous, yet the column of water did not envelop the house, but rather brushed against it. The weather-boarding was torn off, every window burst, and the frame studding of the building wrenched out of place. The fence around was torn loose and carried away. After this it passed on across the lots, toward the shops of Mr. John Churnside, tearing up fences and everything that came in its way; fortunately for Mr. Churnside, it passed to the north of his shops; the edge of the maelstrom, however, reached some wagons, drills and mowing machines, standing at the end of the shop. A two-horse express wagon was carried several rods, and after being tossed about in every conceivable manner was thrown out, broken almost to atoms. Another dearborn was drawn in and torn to pieces. A large heavy grain drill was gathered up and set down on the opposite side of the road. Near here, a little child was carried some distance—perhaps a hundred feet—over the fence into a neighboring yard, where it was set down uninjured. As it crossed the road immense clouds of dust and other matter were caught up and whirled around with the water. The hurricane—or whatever it might now be called—proceeded on its way up the meadow of Mr. Janvier, taking up everything that came in the way of its progress, horses and cattle making good time to get out of its way. The storm now appeared to be on the decrease. The cylindric funnel had almost disappeared, and yet while we stood and watched its progress up the meadow a couple of trees, which had withstood the tempests of ages, were torn up by the roots.

Bishop Lamy's Account of His Adventure with the Indians.

The following letter from Rt. Rev. Bishop Lamy, who was reported to have been killed by the Indians, is published in the *Catholic Telegraph*:

Santa Fe, New-Mexico, Aug. 19, 1867.

Very Reverend Dear Brother: At last we have reached Santa Fé, after a tedious, fatiguing, hard and dangerous journey of sixty-two days across the Plains. During the first 150 miles we had rainy and stormy weather. Then for 200 miles the cholera raged, from which a great many died in almost every train; in the company with which we traveled ten were carried off by that dreadful plague.

We had also two attacks from the savages; in the second attack the fight lasted nearly three hours; the savages averaged, I suppose, about three hundred warriors, all well mounted, yelling and shooting at us as they passed at full gallop. We had in our company nearly one hundred men well armed; we were protected on one side by the Arkansas River, and we had formed a circle with our eighty wagons or vehicles, which passed by the common name correll, and makes a good rampart against an enemy. Though the balls fell like hail on our camp, sometimes for five minutes at a time, yet, owing to a special protection of God, we had nobody killed, some few wounded, but not dangerously. The savages lost six chiefs, who were carried away by their own warriors, no doubt many of them must have been wounded. The young Julius Mossett, a very promising young man, who was coming with us to New-Mexico, died of cholera, while we were fighting with the Indians, on the 22d of July, and the youngest sister of the Loretto, died on the 24th of the same month from the fright, as I considered it, caused by the attack of the savages. She was only 18 years old, well educated, and a model of virtue. Thus Almighty God was pleased to send many trials, but we arrived on the evening of the 15th inst., and, though it was muddy and raining by times, more than 2,000 people came to meet us, and some came eight miles. All our sisters are well. Those I brought from the States are agreeably disappointed to find here flourishing establishments with more commodities than they expected to see with adobe buildings. Adobes are large mud bricks sun-dried; they are put in the wall with mud. Such is the material of our buildings here.

I hope the Most Reverend Archbishop will soon return and in good health. Your devoted in Xt.,

†JOHN B. LAMY,
Bishop of Santa Fé, N. M.

Death of Hon. W. T. Coggeshall, United States Minister to Ecuador.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, Sept. 6.

Recent letters and official dispatches from Ecuador announce the death of Hon. W. T. Coggeshall, United States Minister resident at Quito, and formerly a citizen of this place. He died Aug. 2, at Guapalo, a country residence some two miles from Quito, of disease of the chest, from which he was suffering when he left this country in July, 1866, for Ecuador. Some months since official dispatches were received at the State Department announcing his serious illness. He rallied again, however, and was removed from Quito to Guapalo, that he might have the benefit of a heavier atmosphere and fresh country surroundings. Here he rapidly improved until the last week in July, when his fatal illness commenced. The different foreign ministers and the State officials of Ecuador gave him every attention, and were at his bedside when he died. His last directions were given plainly, with a full knowledge of the circumstances and his condition. His daughter—a young lady of sixteen—he left under the guardianship of Mr. Hurtado, the Chilian Minister, who placed her at once in the family of Ex-President Flores. Mr. Coggeshall directed that his remains be interred in the new Protestant Cemetery at Quito. This, it will be remembered, was established through his efforts, he fighting the measure through with his characteristic energy against the opposition of the Nuncio and ruling Church party. His efforts were crowned with entire success, and, for the first time in the history of the country, a Protestant cemetery was established on Ecuadorian soil. For the last twenty years Mr. Coggeshall had been closely connected with the politics and literature of Ohio. He was born Sept. 6, 1824, at Lewistown, Penn.

Paper-Mill Burned in Connecticut.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Sept. 6.

About 12 o'clock on Wednesday night a fire broke out in the upper part of the Rockland Paper-mill at Montville, owned by Messrs. Oliver Woodworth, of New-London, and Edw. Chappell and C. P. Coggswell, of this city. Work had just been suspended in the mill, and the fire was discovered by one of the hands, who were then on the point of leaving. Notwithstanding all efforts the mill, with its machinery and contents, was entirely destroyed. A few hundred dollars worth of finished paper alone was saved. Loss estimated at about $25,000; insurance $19,000, divided in small amounts among offices mostly in this city and Providence. The cause of the fire is not known. There was neither light nor fire in that part of the building where the flames were first discovered. It is thought, however, that it may have originated from the friction of dry gearing. Some twenty hands were thrown out of employment by the fire. The mill was running to its full capacity and had large orders ahead. It will will probably be rebuilt.

Another Attempt to Break Jail in Washington.

From the Washington Republican, Sept. 6.

A most desperate attempt has again been made to break out of the city jail, very nearly succeeding and setting free upon the community all the desperate characters imprisoned within. William H. King, the noted horse-thief, and A. J. Fitzpatrick, also a character in the same line of business, were the ringleaders in the plot. The pair were confined in one cell, and both heavily ironed. But they managed to free themselves of their irons with saws made of watch-springs. The guards had heard the two conversing of their endeavor to escape, and had kept a strict eye upon them, but they managed to elude the vigilance of the officers of the prison, and on Wednesday morning, when the latter opened the cells of the prisoners for the purpose of taking them out to wash, they discovered that King and Fitzpatrick were free of their irons. They were both secured and separated, and are now ironed in a manner which precludes the possibility of their getting free. The two men once released, it was their intention to free all the prisoners, overpower the guards, and escape. Various instruments have been found among the prisoners, which have been taken from them, and measures taken to keep in imprisonment some of the most desperate characters ever confined within the walls of the city jail.

Conviction of a Clergyman for Outrages on Orphan Children in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a report of the trial of Rev. Henry Wendt, in the Court of Quarter Sessions in that city on the 5th inst. He was formerly a clergyman of the Lutheran Church, and so much confidence was reposed in him that he was made the Superintendent of the Orphans' Asylum near Germantown, under the auspices of that church. He fled the city after he was charged with the shocking crime of tampering with the children intrusted to his care; but a detective was sent for him, and he was apprehended in Rochester and brought back. Gen. L. L. Haupt testified that the manager had gradually left everything to Wendt's care; that one of the children made complaint, and subsequently another; that an investigation was made, seven children being examined; the prisoner admitted to debauching two, and his conduct tended to debauch many more; he had been engaged in this career for a year and a half. Gen. Haupt said the prisoner was a regular clergyman of the Lutheran Church, and an excellent linguist, being the master of six or seven languages. He has a wife and six children.

Two of the children in the Institute were called and gave their testimony. The President of the Institute said that a large number of State orphans, the children of deceased soldiers, were in the institution; he examined seven or eight children who had been debauched, and had the names of six or seven more; the examination made and statements of the prisoner showed that there were about twenty children in all tampered with by the prisoner.

Judge Ludlow asked the prisoner what he had to say. He replied: "I have sinned grievously before God, and I have confessed my transgressions, and I have only to pray for his pardon, for Christ's sake. I can say nothing in regard to the evidence, as I did not hear it."

Judge Ludlow requested Mr. Remak to repeat to the prisoner the evidence of the witnesses, which was done, and he was told of the twenty cases. The prisoner then said: "I have nothing to say but to commend myself to the mercy of God and to the mercy of the Court."

Finally Judge Ludlow addressed him in the following language:

Henry Wendt, you have put in a plea of guilty upon two separate indictments, each charging you with rape—assault and battery with intent to commit rape, and assault and battery. Your crime is one of extraordinary atrocity. Selected by the Trustees of this institution because of your learning and religious character, you have betrayed the confidence reposed in you, cast dishonor upon the sacred profession, and violated one of the holiest of trusts. It is a source of sincere sorrow to be obliged to pronounce judgment in this case, but justice must be vindicated—the young and the defenceless orphans, the children of men fallen in defence of the country, have been debauched by you. The Court is justified in dealing sternly with this case, and by an example teach others that crime of this nature cannot be committed with impunity. I trust that during the years you are in confinement you may reflect upon your past course and endeavor to reform. As your crime is unparalleled, the sentence of the Court will be adjusted with special reference to its magnitude.

The sentence was then passed, which was that the prisoner, on the first bill, undergo an imprisonment, at separate and solitary confinement at labor in the Eastern Penitentiary, for ten years; and on the other bill a like imprisonment for five years, making fifteen years in all. The prisoner wept, and seemed to be in much anguish of mind after the sentence had been pronounced.

Arrest of a Negro Speaker in South Carolina.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix, Sept. 5.

We are glad to learn from the Bennettsville *Journal* that Nat. Williams, the negro incendiary lecturer, a description of whose harangues appeared in the Charleston *Mercury*, of the 24th ult., has been arrested and carried to Darlington. He is charged with preaching incendiary doctrines to the freed people of Marlboro District, and will be tried by military commission. There are others in different portions of the "Second District" that should be looked after. One, with a white skin, made use of expressions in Western North Carolina that were of such a character as to warrant the interference of the district commander.

Fall of a Stand at a Fair in Vermont—Many Persons Injured.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Times, Sept. 7.

About 4 P. M. yesterday the grand stand erected on the west side of the race track, on the County Fair grounds, suddenly swayed and fell with a fearful crash. There must have been at least 2,500 persons on the stand at the time, but by some incredible good fortune no one was killed outright. Fortunately, the entire structure, which is 275 feet by 20, and almost 20 feet high, fell at once, and so lessened the number of casualties, though it is miraculous that no one was killed. Three persons were under the stand at the time of the accident, but, on noticing the swaying of the structure, they made their escape. Up to midnight sixty-four casualties were reported, many of them of a serious nature. The stand was erected in 1856, and was thoroughly repaired last year, and again this year, and new supports were put in a day or two since. It is singular that of such a mass of people not a single life was lost. Some persons, however, are very seriously injured, and no doubt will be maimed for life. The worst cases are undoubtedly those of Carlton T. Stevens, one of the proprietors of Stevens' Hotel, of Vergennes, who was sitting on the topmost seat, in the rear of the band, and was found with his hip terribly fractured; Deacon John S. Storrs, of this city, who had two of his ribs broken, besides receiving some severe internal injuries; Mrs. Minerva Pierce, of Winooski, Albert Town, of Richmond; Henry Drew, of Shelburn, Mrs. White, and Mrs. Wm. W. Ray, of this city, and Mrs. Fanny Hurlburt, of Jericho. Col. J. D. Atwell, of Vergennes, was badly injured in the limbs and back.

Sedition in Tennessee—Judge Brien's Charge.

The Nashville *Press & Times* of the 4th inst. contains the following, as the substance of the remarks of Hon. M. M. Brien to the Grand Jury at the meeting of the Court in that city two days previous:

"It is time, his Honor remarked, that those disturbers of the public peace, who go about vilifying the State and National Governments in public harangues, should be made to feel the full force of those wise and just laws they so flippantly decry. He instructed the jury that for any one to speak in insulting and opprobrious terms of the State Government for the purpose of creating unrest and dissatisfaction among the people—to denounce, as had become too common, the Legislature of the State as bogus and unconstitutional, and the executive and judiciary officers of the State as usurpers, was in plain violation of this law, and that it was their province and duty to ferret out all persons thus offending and bring them to punishment.

He also instructed the jury at length in regard to offences against the election and franchise laws of the State, informing them that it was their sworn duty to punish by indictment each and every person who, in the recent election for Governor and members of Congress, had bribed or endeavored to bribe, or who had intimidated or endeavored to intimidate, any voter, with the intent and for the purpose of influencing his vote. These were offences against the criminal laws of the State not only, but against the integrity and good morals of the Commonwealth, and were deserving of the severest punishment. He also told the jury it did not matter how the voter was endeavored to be influenced or intimidated; that for the employer to discharge or to threaten to discharge the poor and dependent voter unless he should vote in a certain way was a gross violation of this law, and was indictable; that these laws were to be enforced; that they were wise and just, and made necessary in order to preserve in their purity republican institutions; and that they were not to be construed strictly, but liberally."

The Montreal *Gazette* of Sept. 6, says: "We understand that Mr. William Middleton, warehouseman, of the coal-oil stores, has absconded. Investigation into the circumstances of the late fire has revealed a serious deficiency of about 5,000 barrels—value $40,000. It has been found that by getting an agent to act for him, and giving warehouse certificates, he has obtained numerous advances from different brokers, not to the extent of the value of the oil, but to about half its value. The victims who advanced undoubtedly thought they were safe at 10 cents a gallon on oil worth 20 cents. We understand the evidence already collected is of a nature to warrant a demand for the extradition of Mr. Middleton, if he can be found in the United States, which is believed."

A FROZEN WELL.

Scientific Curiosity at Brandon, Vt.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRANDON, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1867.

About a mile from this village is a small cottage-house, painted white, standing by the side of the road leading to the town of Sudbury, and looking like any house in the open country. Every house not occupied by a shiftless person must be provided with a well. That belonging to this house is distant from it a few yards, and is located just in the edge of the garden, covered by a common, weather-beaten "curb," and provided with one of those awkward windlasses which are so apt to slip from weak hands and inflict a painful blow on the chest or stomach of the person using them. Looking over the "curb," one simply sees a dark well, noticeable for its small diameter and its great depth; drawing a bucketfull and tasting it, the extraordinary coldness of the water excites attention. It is rather soft and closely resembles a pitcher of Croton which has been liberally treated with ice.

This is the famous "frozen well" of Brandon, dug by the present occupant of the house, Mr. TWOMBLEY, in November, 1858, for no other reason than that he wanted water; but without expecting anything unusual he immortalized his name and his well in scientific treatises. Going through ten feet of soil—a sandy loam—and gravel, the diggers penetrated next four feet of compact clay; next were twelve to fifteen feet of *frozen gravel*, mixed with boulders, but differing in nowise from any other frozen gravel; two feet more and the desired water was reached. The whole depth of the shaft is forty-one feet, and it contains at present three feet of water of icy coldness.

During the Winter following the digging of the well, two inches of ice formed in it in a single night. After April it did not freeze, but ice covered the stones for several feet above the water until the last of June; this disappeared in the Autumn, reforming in the Winter. Since then it has commonly frozen solid in Winter and opened a little in Summer. During the Winter the owner has been compelled to send his boy down regularly to break it open; but last Winter, as he told me, he gave up the troublesome well to its own eccentricity, and obtained his water of the neighbors. In May last he sent a man down and had the ice completely broken up; since that time it has remained open. By reflecting down the shaft the light of the sun, ice may be seen clinging to the sides. This assertion was proved to me by my fortunately bringing up a few little scales of thin ice in the bucket. The middle of the shaft, the owner says, is the coldest part. Noticing my desire to explore it, he gave me permission to do so, but said he thought it hazardous to go down in such warm weather, and that he had been in it so much as to get the rheumatism fastened on him; and, as I could gain nothing by so hard a scramble except ocular proof of the existence of ice—which I already had—I gave up the exploration.

If the layer of gravel had been frozen during the digging of the well, that fact would be sufficiently extraordinary; but there is abundant proof, from the repeated freezing and thawing, that there is a permanent source of cold there. Otherwise, moreover, the same thing has been shown. I saw two old shafts which had been sunk at a little distance—seventy feet, measured from the well, in opposite directions—by the Boston Natural History Society in August and September, 1859—not because they wanted water, but because they wanted light. For results, in one shaft they found the temperature 50° at 12 feet depth, while 60° at the surface; at the depth of 29 feet water was found, the temperature of which was 46°, being 52° at the surface. The frozen well at that time showed a temperature of 40°. In the second shaft layers of frozen gravel mixed with ice, and varying from two inches to more than a foot in thickness, were found at a depth of from 29 to 34 feet. Here everything was solid, and the workmen picked up bits of ice, which melted in their hands. Had the other shaft been carried five feet deeper, ice would probably have been reached there also. This ice was found on the 22d of September, and in the vigorous Vermont climate it was already freezing slightly in the nights; but water did not then freeze in holes eighteen inches deep.

Nobody can tell a fish story without having it immediately spoiled by a bigger one, and every announcement of a great wonder just discovered is sure to bring out a statement from somebody who saw the same long before. The Brandon frozen well has its rivals. An "ice mountain" in Virginia has been described in the forty-fifth volume of the *American Journal of Science*, (page 78,) where a huge mass of debris rises against a rocky wall several hundred feet, and spreads horizontally as far; the fragments vary in size and remain through the Summer. "The ice mountain," says the description, "is due to the increased and unusual collection of poor conducting materials which form its sides." In the next volume of the same publication (page 331) a similar mountain in Wallingford, Vt., is described, where a mural front of quartz rock has a talus wall of loose fragments covering an area of thirty acres; ice is found here in a ravine from September to July. "Ice caverns" have been found in the Alps and the Ural Mountain, and in Italy. Ice is found at a depth of fifty to one hundred feet during the Summer in an old iron mine at Port Henry, N. Y., and there is a cavern a little way north of Brandon where ice is found in Summer. At Yakootsk, Siberia, in latitude 62°, a well was bored in the frozen earth to a depth of forty-two feet, and was so cold that it was estimated that a depth of six hundred and thirty feet would be required to overcome the frost. Sir R. I. MURCHISON (*Murchison's Russia*, vol. 1, page 189,) describes a shaft at this same place, three hundred and fifty feet deep, whose temperature was 18° in the Summer.

These are not direct rivals of the Brandon well, however, but there are such. A well thirty-five feet deep was dug in 1858 through gravel and sand in Ware, Mass., which has several times frozen over in the Winter. In the *American Journal of Science*, first series, vol. 36, page 104, a frozen well seventy-seven feet deep, at Owego, N. Y., is described, which "for four or five months in the year is frozen so solid as to be entirely useless to the inhabitants." The sides are in Winter so coated as to contract the bottom into a space only a foot in diameter, and the ice lasts until July. In June, 1816—a memorably cold Summer—Mr. CALEB EMERY, of Lyman, N. H., (as he states in a retrospect some years later) visited a well in that town which had frozen over solid eight feet from the surface of the ground; in July following the ice had broken up, but a mass as large as a wash-tub was floating on the water.

More accurately, the Brandon well would be called "the cold well," for it is not visibly frozen during the Summer; its present open condition, however, the owner explained to me, is due to his having broken it completely open in May last. The temperature of the water is now about one degree above the freezing point. "A good many people are coming to see it," the owner said, and some from quite distant places.

It is indisputable that the mass of frozen gravel was there before digging the well; hence arise two questions—how came it there, and what preserves it from thawing? For myself, I should simply say that it was frozen, and remains frozen, because it is so cold down there; if this is "no reason but a woman's reason," it is as good as one theory, seriously propounded, that the cold is caused by currents of air flowing into the well! Prof. LOOMIS attributes the congelation to the descent of cold air in Winter by reason of its greater weight, and says that most wells and caverns are kept from freezing by currents of water of a high temperature which flow through them; but this explanation, if nothing else opposed it, would not apply to the existence of a frozen mass before any well was dug. The theory advanced by the State geologists of Vermont is, that this mass is a part of the "original freeze;" or, to state it more scientifically and in more nearly their own language, the well is in what is called "modified drift," lying above genuine drift, having been the result of aqueous agency subsequent to the drift period. The frozen deposit may have been produced during the glacial period which accompanied the formation of drift; this drift period, it is admitted, was characterized by intense cold, at least at first, such as now exists in Greenland. The Brandon deposit is probably about of the age of what are called moraine terraces, produced by stranded icebergs, the gravel and sand among them being frozen at the time. This time may have been tens of thousands of years ago.

This hypothesis explains the existence of the frozen deposits, and leaves only their continuance to be accounted for. The nonconducting properties of the clay which lies above the frozen mass, and the evaporation of water through the stratum of pebbles which lies below it, are the supposed causes of the endurance of the cold; whatever warm air arises from below moves along the under side of the clay stratum, which has an *upward inclination* that favors this, and escapes into the outer air through an opening which has been found in a neighboring gravel-pit. An inclined stratum of clay above the frozen mass, a stratum of loose pebbles around it, and the absence of any subterranean streams, seem to explain the phenomenon of frozen wells, which would be less rare were these conditions less rare.

Railroad cars rest upon springs composed of a series of flat discs of rubber placed vertically. It was a happy thought of the inventor to arrange them thus, but had he looked—as possibly he did—he would have found the same plan successfully operating in his own spine. To every one of us who thinks he has invented something new Nature quietly says: "Why, I found that out long before you were born," and then shows him some work in which she has been using his great invention, but has never taken the pains to patent it. Nature is the original inventor, and we but copy and steal, with our specifications, models, bearings, claims and renewals. Suppose she prosecuted all infringers? And the Brandon cold well, when we come to study it, is just a great natural refrigerator, made long before anybody dreamed that Winter's ice could be made to lighten Summer's heat.

J. W.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Says the Toledo (O.) *Blade*: "We have heard much of large returns from investments in grapes, but of none equal to those given by a grower whose vineyard is located on the Maumee River, and about five miles below Toledo. His profit last year from fruit and cuttings sold from a single acre, are given by him at $2,200, and yet when we consider that his grapes and his cuttings had a ready market at almost retail rates, these profits are not largely in excess of those divided between the growers and dealers of island grapes, the former of whom often receive $1,200 per acre for their grape crop alone, with the retailers' profits, and the sales of cuttings to be added.

Gen. H. S. COMMANGER, of Toledo, Ohio, during the war a Colonel in the army, and Democratic candidate for Congress in the Toledo District last Fall, died at Galveston, Texas, recently, of the yellow fever.

It is expected that Senators FRELINGHUYSEN and CATTELL will take the stump in New-Jersey at an early day in support of the Congressional policy.

Gen. BUTLER has been invited to deliver the address at the forthcoming fair of the Rensselaer County Agricultural Society.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Gen. ORD, on the 2d inst., removed Mayor WALLEN, City Marshal KING, the Deputy Marshal, and five Councilmen of the City of Vicksburgh, Miss., as impediments to reconstruction. Two Councilmen were retained. In place of the deposed officials Gen. ORD appointed Gen. J. A. MALBY, formerly of Galena, Ill., Mayor; Capt. A. C. FISK, City Marshal; and Capt. HYNES, Deputy City Marshal. He also appointed five Councilmen. Other removals are spoken of as probable.

"Yankee Doodle" was hissed and "Dixie" applauded by some of the persons present at a theatre in Nashville, Tenn., a few nights since, and Gen. DUNCAN afterward addressed a note to the managers, stating that "if such an insult to our flag occurs again at their entertainments, a military guard will be detailed to attend them, with instructions to expel all persons so offending from the house."

Gen. POPE has officially given notice that his jury order does not affect exemptions from jury service under the laws of Georgia.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 7, 1867.

$1,000	U. S. 6s,'81, R.	111⅝	600	West. U. Tel.	43⅜
5,000	do	111¾	100	do....s60	43
1,000	do	111⅞	100	Canton Co.	47
11,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '62	109⅛	200	Adams Ex. Co.	68⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s. C. '64	109⅜	20	Am. Ex. Co.	68
80,000	do		300	Wells Fargo Ex.	64⅛
800	U. S. 6s.,5-20s. C. '62....Small	112⅝	13	Mer. U. Ex. 25 ₱ cent. paid	15
50,000	do	114½	100	do. 30 ₱ ct. paid	22½
175,000	do	114⅞	100	do	22
3,000	do	114¾	100	do....s30.2d call	20
700	do....Small	113¾	50	Pacific Mail	144¼
235,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '65, C.	109⅞	100	do....2d call	143⅞
50,000	do	109¾	100	do	143
90,000	U. S. 5-20s, C, '65 new iss.	108⅞	200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	106
20,000	do	108⅞	100	do	106
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, R, '67, New Issue	108¾	300	do....b30	106
16,000	Tr. N. 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	107⅜	100	do....b60	106⅞
4,000	Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	96	200	Hud. Riv. R....s30	126
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	66	100	do....2d call	128
5,000	do....new	65⅜	100	Erie R....c	69⅛
3,000	Virginia 6s, new	50	500	do	69
17,000	Virginia 6s....x-c	51⅛	200	do....s3	69
1,000	Ga. St. 6s	73	100	do....b3	69⅛
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27½	400	Reading R.	102⅜
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s	111	900	do	102⅞
2,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	74	100	do....2d call	102⅜
1,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st	88	200	Mich. Cen. R.	111
1,000	C.& N.W.10s E.B.	97½	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	82⅜
1,000	Mich. C. 8s. N.Bs	113	400	do	82⅛
3,000	J. & Chi. 8s, 1st	104	100	do....2d call	82⅛
30	Cen. Nat. Bank	107	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	70⅜
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	106½	6	do	70
15	Del. & Hud. C.	145	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	125⅛
			300	Chi. & R. I.	104⅛
			100	do	104⅜
			300	Mil. & St. Paul	48⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67⅛
			100	do....s60	67⅜
			400	P., F. W. & C.	106

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000	Am. Gold	142⅛	100	Pacific Mail	144¼
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	64⅜	100	Mil. & St.P. P.	67
200	Amer. Ex.	67⅛	100	do	67⅛
260	do....b3	67⅜	300	do	67⅜
400	Mer. U. Ex. $30 p.	22½	100	do	67⅜
100	do....o15	22⅝	50	Mich. Cen. R.	111⅛
100	West. U. Tel....b10	43⅛	200	M. S. & N. I....b3	82⅜
200	do	43⅛	100	do	82⅛
1000	Reading R....s15	102⅛	100	do....b15	82⅜
100	do....c	102⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts. x-d c	87⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	106½	200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	104⅛
200	do	106⅛	300	Chic. & N. W.	46
200	do....b4	106⅞	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	70⅛
100	Erie R.	69⅛	300	do	70⅛
200	do....s3	69⅛	200	do....b3	70⅛
400	do....b3	69⅞	200	do....c	70⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Adams Ex. Co.	68⅛	300	N. Y. Cen....s3	105⅞
500	M. U. Ex., $30p....s30	20	200	Hud. Riv. R.	126
100	do	22⅛	100	do....b3	126⅛
900	West. U. Tel.	43	200	Reading R.	102⅞
100	do....b10	43⅛	400	M. S. & N. I.	82⅜
100	Pacific Mail	143⅞	300	do....s3	82⅜
100	Canton Co.	47	500	Clev. & Tol.	126
200	Erie Railroad....c	69⅛	100	Chi., R. I. & P....b3	104⅜
100	do....s3	69⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	45⅛
500	do....s3	69	100	Chic. & N. W. P....s10	70⅛
800	do	69			

MONDAY, Sept. 9—A. M.

The Trade of the past week continued to show a gradual improvement in the Dry Goods line, and was active in General Merchandise. The general Jobbing Trade will probably be distributed more equally through the Fall months this season than last, owing to the Fever at New-Orleans, Galveston, &c., which will delay the Southern business. The canal receipts are not large, and the Export movement of Domestic Produce moderate. Most of the Flour from the West is coming forward by Rail, and the produce of the new Winter Wheat is reported as very fine in quality. The Corn crop in the important district of the Wabash Valley, which was threatened with serious danger from drouth, has been relieved within a few days by refreshing rains. The Railway traffic from other Western quarters is already showing a liberal increase on last August and September, from the results of the new crops, and these are also telling favorably on the New-York branch lines, the gain in Freight on the New-York Central being over $100,000 in August. The expenses on this great line, we hear, are being rapidly and materially economized under the new President, who is spending his whole time on the line of the Road. The Rock Island Road, now complete in its Western Division to Des Moines, promises over $500,000 in traffic for the month of September, as against $396,050 last season. The Northwest will probably run up to $1,250,000 in September, and the Michigan Southern over $500,000, against $429,000 last season. From the Fort Wayne we have no indications thus far, but the traffic will be large. The Hudson River Road gained $100,000 in August, and will probably make a heavier gain in September. The shares of the Company are now selling at 126@127 ₱ cent., as against 121@122 this time last year, with the Capital Stock doubled, and a further rise to 135 is talked of before the October dividend, owing to the surpassing results of the gross traffic and of the economized expenses of the Road. These run so far ahead of the earlier calculations of the Messrs. VANDERBILT, that it is reported they propose to spend $2,000,000 in place of $1,000,000 on the new freight and passenger station at St. Johns Park, to include a number of immense fire-proof Storage and Bonded Warehouses, to be under the care and ample responsibility of the Hudson River Company. The Erie traffic, we learn, improved in August over the previous month, and is expected to settle up about the same as August, 1866. The calculation is not unreasonable that the Company will receive nearly or quite $20,000,000 further traffic of the new Railway year from the 1st October prox. to 30th September, 1868. How much net will be saved out of this vast sum will depend upon the success or failure of reform in the administration in the finances of the Company after the October election. Even some of the present Board promise to do better in this direction, if reelected; but such promises will, of course, be taken with allowance, after their repeated violations by the same parties.

The accumulation of Money in this market continues uninterrupted. The Bank Statement to-day will show a large gain in Deposits, but even these do not wholly represent the ease of Money to the Brokers in Wall-street from private lenders, including a number of large houses connected with England and the Continent. The West is drawing considerable sums in National Bank Currency from New-York, but the supply, thus far, has enabled the Banks to meet the demand without intrenching materially upon their Greenbacks. The Exchange is now but slightly against New-York at Chicago, &c., owing to the demand for drafts for Railway and Mercantile account in this City.

After the important correction, made through the note of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Associated Press, in the First of September Schedule of the Public Debt, the revised Statement shows that he paid off during the month

In Treasury 7-30 ₱ Cents....$50,447,400
By funding....$36,913,700
By purchase....13,533,760—$50,447,400

And he marked and paid off of Compound Notes (including $12,672,730 transferred to past due debt,) and also withdrew Greenbacks as follows:

In Compound Notes....$29,489,830
In Greenbacks....4,000,000
Together....$33,489,830

The whole reduction of the Public Debt since the first of August, in gross and net, is as follows:

Bonds and Notes, Aug. 1....$2,686,685,896
Bonds and Notes, Sept. 1....$2,641,119,460
Reduction in Gross....$45,566,436
Cash on hand Aug. 1....$175,379,470
Cash on hand Sept. 1....148,336,195—$27,043,275
Net reduction of Public Debt....$18,523,161

The unfunded 7-30 ₱ cents, now figure for only $400,786,025. We believe that in the next ten months, the Secretary will be able to extinguish at least $120,000,000—or twelve millions a month—of these by purchase out of his cash balances, thus keeping his Gold-bearing Funded Debt within the $2,000,000,000, to which we have calculated for nearly two years past it was practicable to confine it, and to which Mr. SHERMAN and other financial authorities in Congress, thought it should be limited. With the aid of the $50,000,000 of three ₱ cent. Certificates of Deposit, which would be a great convenience to the Associated Banks in the large Cities, even if they were made to bear no interest at all, the remaining $78,000,000 of Compounds will be readily disposed of as they mature, without interfering with the purchase of part or the funding of the remainder of the 7.30 ₱ cents. The funded Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States now amount to....$1,715,487,742
Fundable 7.30s of 1868....$400,786,025
If paid by purchase, say....116,473,767—284,312,258
The maximum Funded Debt would be.$2,000,000,000

It is probable that the Secretary will go on with the funding as well as purchase of the second and third series of the 7-30s without reference to their maturity. If the new 5-20s of 1865-67 should not be successfully introduced abroad, because they bear January and July coupons, in place of May and November, to which the English and Continental markets have been accustomed, and the preference should continue for the 5-20s of 1865 in the old form (now that the '62s are nearly exhausted on this side), there is ample authority under the Funding act of March 3, 1865, to increase the May and November issue. At the present market the Treasury would make 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. by this accommodation to foreign buyers, while facilitating the funding of the 7-30s. The difference in price is now 2¾@3 ₱ cent.; the difference against the Treasury in the accumulated interest—May to July 1—only 1 ₱ cent. in gold or 1.42 ₱ cent. in currency.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,408,276, against the total entries of $5,890,871 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,558,807 against $3,895,593 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,013,959, against $157,063 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,935,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,120 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 5,777.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Aug. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,862,386	July	$22,030,260
February	25,494,290	Aug. 10	5,977,654
March	21,367,107	Aug. 17	4,673,114
April	25,361,583	Aug. 24	4,270,594
May	21,475,525	Aug. 31	5,362,630
June	20,478,305	Sept. 7	5,408,276
Total since Jan. 1			$184,724,724
Against same date 1866			216,546,915
Decrease since Jan. 1			$31,822,191

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Aug. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	July	$14,068,861
February	15,452,508	Aug. 7	1,615,177
March	20,475,226	Aug. 14	3,928,544
April	17,883,596	Aug. 21	2,962,501
May	13,303,645	Aug. 28	2,994,242
June	15,103,120	Sept. 4	2,558,807
Total since Jan. 1			$123,774,772
Against same date 1866			135,883,869
Decrease since Jan. 1			$12,109,097
Gold, Sept. 7, 1867			142⅜ ₱ cent.
Gold, Sept. 8, 1866			146½ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

January	$2,725,762	Aug. 3	$1,161,806
February	2,124,161	Aug. 10	413,381
March	1,891,141	Aug. 17	601,888
April	2,261,283	Aug. 24	595,533
May	9,043,154	Aug. 31	103,792
June	6,724,272	Sept. 7	1,013,959
July	13,519,894		
Total since Jan. 1			$42,177,026
Against same date 1866			53,652,614
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,475,588

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	June	$2,782,316
February	1,739,898	July	2,679,712
March	1,913,978	August	3,963,650
April	3,162,783	Sept. 2	1,103,322
May	1,194,879		
Total since Jan. 1			$21,042,842
Against same date 1866			30,397,184
Decrease since Jan. 1			$9,354,342

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$9,520,384	January	$7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,089	March	2,830,576
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,040,113	June	1,299,082
July	9,794,404	July	11,306,370
Aug.	12,963,740	August	621,066
Sept. 7	2,935,000	Sept. 7	2,196,000
Total	$85,989,655	Total	$42,754,765
To date, 1866	96,175,569	To date, 1866	31,352,165

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	141⅞@143@142⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅝@114⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅜@108⅛
First Series, 7-30s	107⅜@107⅛
Seconds and Thirds, 7-30s	107⅜@107⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	103 with div.@99⅝ex-d
New-York Central	105⅞@106⅜
New York and Erie	70⅛@69⅛
Rock Island	103⅝@104⅜
Michigan Southern	83⅛@82⅜
Hudson River	124⅞@127@126
Northwestern	46⅞@45⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105⅝@106⅛@105⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	94 with div.@88⅛ex-d
Reading	104⅛@102⅛
Northwestern Preferred	70⅝@71⅛@70⅜
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	27⅛@27⅜
Mariposa Preferred	20⅜@20⅜
Cleveland and Toledo	126⅛@125⅝
Pacific Mail	144⅛@143⅜
Western Union Telegraph	43@43⅜
St. Paul Preferred	66⅛@67⅜

The Gold Room was firm through the forenoon at 142⅜@142½ ₱ cent., and later in the day was run up to 142⅞@143 ₱ cent. on lying rumors from Washington about Cabinet difficulties. The latest sales were at 142⅞ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges closed 109⅞@110 ₱ cent. 60 days and short sight on London, a very trifling difference being made against the 60 day bills of standard drawers. The Export of Gold and Silver for the week amounts to $1,013,959, chiefly from the California arrival of Monday, which amounted to $1,103,322. The Treasury Office here received for Customs $2,935,000, and paid out for Gold Interest on the 10-40 Loan $2,196,000. The Currency Deposits at Banks are up about $4,500,000 and the Specie Deposits $500,000; together five millions. Of the gain in Currency Deposits $1,500,000 is in Greenbacks. The Loans are said to be $2,500,000 higher than last Monday.

The Public Funds were a fraction weaker than on Friday, the market somewhat feverish early in the day but steady at the close. The Railway market was also unsettled up to 2 o'clock, and prices weaker than the day before, the change being ascribed in part to the peculiar position of the Erie movement on the close of the transfers at 2 o'clock, and for the rest to various rumors of an unfavorable Bank Statement, which happened, by reason of the absence of the Manager of the Clearing-house from town, to be later than usual. After these rumors were dissipated the market improved to about Friday night's quotations, and at 4 o'clock stood about as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	99⅝	N. West Pref.	70⅞	70⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅜	114⅜	Rock Island	104⅜	104⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅛	Fort Wayne	105⅞	105⅞
N. Y. Central	106⅛	106⅛	W. U. Telegraph	43⅜	43⅛
Erie	69⅛	69⅛	Cumberland	35	35
Hudson	126	126	Mariposa, Pref.	20	20⅛
Reading	102⅞	102⅛	St. Paul Pref.	67⅜	67⅜
Mich. Southern	83	82⅞	Pacific Mail	144	143⅞
Pittsburgh	88	87⅛	Toledo&Wabash	48	47⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	65⅞	65⅞	American Gold	142⅜	142⅞
Northwest	46⅜	46⅜	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	140	5-20 reg., 1867	108⅛
6 ₱ cent., reg. 1881	111⅛	5 ₱ cent., reg. 1871	116⅛
500 & 1,000, '81	111⅞	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	117⅛
5-20 cou., '62, small	113⅞	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874	108
5-20 500 & 1,000	114⅞	10-40 reg.	99⅛
5-20, reg., 1864	109⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅜	7 3-10 1st series	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	111⅞	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	108⅞	7 3-10 3d series	107⅛
5-20 cou., 1867	108⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c. '70	103	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100⅛
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106⅛	Illinois War Loan	100⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	106	Michigan 7 ₱ c., 1878	97
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. Ln.	100
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	66
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	66
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	65⅞
NY. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	62
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds	49⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	102	Georgia 6s	73
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	100	North Carolina 6s	67
Illinois reg. 1860	100	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	54⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100⅛	Missouri 6s	103
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	76⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is.	102
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100⅛	California 7s	127
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	117⅛	Chatham	140
Mechanics'	118	Bank of N. America	108
Union	117	Hanover	112
America	140	Irving	106
City	199	Metropolitan	134
Phenix	104⅛	Nassau	100
Fulton	152	Corn Exchange	120
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	St. Nicholas	103⅛
Seventh Ward	107⅛	Marine	100
State of New-York	113	Commonwealth	108⅛
Commerce	116⅛	Fourth National	108⅛
American Exchange	118⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	74
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92⅛	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	99
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	100⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 3d ind, 1883	98	Chi. & R. I. Con. is.	99
Buff., N.Y.& Erie 1st '77	90	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Hud. R. 7s.2d M., s.f. '85	105⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102⅛	N. J. Central 2d M.	102
Har. 3d M., '68	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅛
Mich. C., n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	115	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Chi. & A. S. Fund	100
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	82	Chi. & Alton Income	100
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	98
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	75
Lack. & W. Bds. 1st M.	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84⅛
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Del., Lack. & W. 2d M.	97	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	89	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	65
Tol. & W 2d M.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Gt. Western 1st M. '88	81		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $430,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $74,000; total receipts, $5,179,324 26; total payments, $3,602,996 85; balance, $114,214,666 95.

The Old Express Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I heartily agree with the decision of Mr. Justice BARNARD and your comments regarding the express controversy, and can readily understand why the effect should be to cause a decline in the prices of the old companies' stocks. But can you afford time and space to state why it should so seriously affect that of the Wells, Fargo & Co., as I am assured that there is no connection of it with the old companies nor any competition with the Merchants' Union? As a stockholder in the Wells, Fargo & Co. I would be glad to have information.

A. B.

Our correspondent had best apply to the officers of the Company. Mr. D. N. BARNEY is the President. He is a good business man, and we have always found him a candid one. The writer of the above mistakes our comment of Saturday if he supposes that we meant to bear the stocks of the old companies because they were beaten in the Courts. We believe, on the contrary, that if the lesson is properly improved the stocks of *all* the companies should go up.

TIMES.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 7.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	11,960	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls.	7
Cornmeal, bbls.	90	Cut Meats, pkgs.	....
Cornmeal, bags	300	Lard, pkgs.	236
Wheat, bushels	41,103	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Corn, bushels	90,291	Whisky, bbls.	236
Rye, bushels	450	Petroleum, bbls.	3,222
Oats, bushels	23,682		

ASHES—Have been in request at $9 50 for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 231 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, including Java at 24½c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17c.@19c., Laguayra 17½c.@18½c., Rio 14½c.@19c., St. Domingo 16c.@16½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive and depressed in price. Middling grades, 26½c.@27½c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 1,070 bales, against receipts of 176 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts this week	4,120
Receipts last week	5,678
Receipts preceding week	8,800
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	3,323
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	434,625
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	329,919
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	470,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	42,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,870,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,552,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	75,000

COAL—Has been quiet at previous figures. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning, says: "The anthracite tonnage this week by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is 64,507 tons, and by Schuylkill Canal 20,797 tons. Total, 85,304 tons, against 104,461 tons the corresponding week last year, showing a decrease of 19,157 tons. The Lehigh and Scranton regions also show a decrease again this week of about 16,000 tons. The wholesale Coal trade still continues in a very depressed state, but indications appear decidedly favorable to an early improvement. The retail trade has much improved within the past few weeks, and is at present quite active, consumers feeling confident that a reaction is about to take place, and that prices of Coal must soon advance. The production thus far being behind that of same time last year about 550,000 tons, and as many of the colliers now idle will not resume this season, the shipments from the mines must continue light, and in all probability cause a scarcity of Coal at the close of the season. This time last year the production had increased upon the same time the previous year upward of 2,800,000 tons, and prices for best quality Coal were then quoted at $6@$6 50 ₱ ton, which is $2 above present rates for same Coal. Prices of Coal remain unchanged at $4@$4 25 for white ash, and $4 25@$4 50 for red ash for Eastern shipment, and Broad Top at $4 90@$5, and Gas Coal at $8@$8 25, as to quality, on board of vessel."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, closing buoyantly at an advance of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$8 30; very poor to good extra State at $8 25@$10 10; good to choice extra State at $10 15@$11; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 50@$11 35 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00@$8 30
Extra State	8 25@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 30@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 50@10 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 40@13 00
Extra Genesee	11 00@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 50

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,180 bbls., at $9 15@$13 25 for new, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in demand at from $5 50@$7 75 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in better request at $5 90 for City, $6 for Western, $5 80@$6 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 650 bbls. and sacks, at $11@$13 50 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 50@$2 65, chiefly at $2 50@$2 61; Amber Western (Winter) at $2 27@$2 38, the latter rate for a small lot of Choice, in barrels; No. 3 Chicago Spring at $2 10; Amber State at $2 35; White Southern at $2 42½; Amber do. at $2 30@$2 35, and White California at $2 65 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in brisk speculative demand at decidedly better prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 175,000 bushels, at $1 17@$1 20, closing at $1 18@$1 20 for poor to choice Mixed Western afloat, and $1 17@$1 20 for do. in store, and $1 12½@$1 16½ for unsound and damp in store and afloat, ₱ bushel. Rye continues heavy; sales 2,800 bushels, including State at $1 42½, and Western at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Oats have been in brisk demand, and dearer. We quote: Old Western at 66c.@68c.; New Western at 69c.@70c.; New Crop, Jersey, at 50c.@60c. and new Southern at 58c.@67c. ₱ bushel; sales 131,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain, which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours, prior to 10:30 A. M., on Friday, Sept. 6, 1867: Col. T. D. Jones, Penn Yan, wheat; T. W. Green, Oswego, corn; E. L. Lewis, Oswego, corn; Samuel G. Bloss, Oswego, corn; George A. Deming, Buffalo, oats; Acme, Buffalo, corn; M. M. Sivers, Buffalo, corn; A. Newcomb, Oswego, corn; Lute Finley, Buffalo, wheat; George M. King, Oswego, corn; Cassicus, Oswego, corn; A. H. Daniels, Buffalo, corn; A. L. Griffen, Buffalo, oats, &c.; W. S. Wilson, Oswego, corn; George A. Bennett, Oswego, corn; Ithaca, Oswego, wheat, &c.; New Era, Oswego, corn; Charles Bates, Buffalo, oats, &c.; L. H. Pratt, Buffalo, wheat; Larrie McK. Henrick, Buffalo, oats, &c.; L. K. McKibbon, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Lottie Cundee, Buffalo, oats; Reliance, Oswego, corn; G. C. Meyer, Buffalo, corn.

The *Argus* also gives the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in August, in the years 1866 and 1867:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1866	10,900	164,500	1,280,800	700
1867	7,900	117,300	1,170,700	8,600
	Dec.. 3,000	Dec. 47,200	Dec. 110,100	Inc. 7,900

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of August, inclusive, during the years 1866 and 1867, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1866	136,200	1,763,200	14,900,900	142,300
1867	83,100	486,000	8,838,800	62,000
Decrease	53,100	[illegible]	6,101,100	80,300

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease of 306,140 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of August in the years indicated:

Canal opened	1865. May 1.	1866. May 1.	1867. May 6.
Flour barrels	391,600	136,200	88,100
Wheat, bushels	4,686,600	1,763,200	498,000
Corn, bushels	7,554,000	14,080,900	8,838,800
Barley, bushels	174,800	142,300	62,000
Oats, bushels	5,311,400	5,286,400	1,983,100
Rye, bushels	282,600	616,500	156,000
Malt, bushels	355,300	224,800	177,900
Beef, bbls	7,190	109	....
Pork, bbls	14,350	11	777
Bacon, lbs	1,258,100	....	34,400
Butter, lbs	52,500	42,100	20,900
Lard, lbs	1,750,400	58,100	620,500
Cheese, lbs	2,482,800	465,400	244,600
Wool, lbs	341,800	191,800	154,600

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at 70c.@80c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in more request at 70c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, but steady, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 58,332 hides; sales, 48,183 hides, and 225 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 7,500 Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., part 21c. gold, usual selection; 7,000 Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 20c⅛. gold, usual selection; 3,000 California, part to arrive, 22@24 lbs., 20@20½c. gold, usual selection; 1,100 Orinoco, 22c. lbs., private terms; 2,000 Porto Cabello, 24 lbs. 14½c. gold, in bond, rejecting water damaged; 700 San Juan, 22 lbs., on private terms; 650 Texas, 20 lbs., on private terms; 17,200 Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 25½c. gold, usual selection; 255 bales Calcutta Cows, part to arrive, 9@10 lbs., on private terms; 5,033 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 48@52 lbs., 11½c. gold, usual selection; 3,000 Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., 13c.@13½c., currency, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande Horse, 30 lbs., on private terms. Stock in importers' hands: 173,800 Dry Hides, (same time in 1866, 194,500,) 1,500 Wet Salted do., and 125 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of: 123,000 Buenos Ayres, &c.; 17,000 Montevideo, &c.; 16,000 Rio Grande; 5,000 California; 3,000 Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 3,000 Aspinwall and San Juan; 800 Maracaibo; 1,000 Savanilla and Bogota; 3,000 Texas and New-Orleans; 125 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, and 1,500 bales Falkland Island.

Comparative Receipts of Hides at New-York for the Years 1866 and 1867.

	Foreign Hides.		Domestic Hides.		False Hides	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	'67.
January	225,400	189,712	42,745	19,012	29	....
February	170,626	234,615	36,483	49,156	242	272
March	32,910	340,740	23,597	40,464	5	232
April	332,494	213,379	80,897	37,239	173	71
May	126,279	155,091	17,645	51,877	437	125
June	132,774	152,371	6,468	28,404	....	316
July	60,298	136,054	43,091	26,214	....	230
August	93,494	156,536	3,009	31,869	....	325

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs HULL & Co. notice thus: "There has been more inquiry for Hemlock Sole during the past week, and sales have exceeded receipts. Holders are firm, and prices have been fully maintained. Receipts for the week foot up about 24,000 Sides, leaving the stock slightly diminished, but still fair. Prime Overweights and good Damaged are scarce and command outside figures. Oak Sole is in fair demand. Rough shows more activity, with no change in prices." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in fair demand, but at barely steady prices, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 36c.@56c.; English Islands at 53c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@61c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $4@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 12½; Pitch, $3 75@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 65c.@72c.; Linseed Oil at $1 24@$1 28 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in good demand, closing at 17½c.@18½c. for Crude; 14½c.@15½c. for Crude in bulk; 30c.@33c. for Refined, in bond, and 48c.@49c. for Refined, tree, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active at firmer prices, though closing tamely and irregularly. Sales since our last 7,250 bbls., in lots, at $24 25@$24 50 for new Western Mess, closing at $24 37, regular way; $23 50@$23 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $20@$20 25 for Prime, and $23 50@$24 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request, at 10½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@16½c. for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 275 pkgs. Bacon is in light demand; sales 130,000 lbs. ice-cured at 13c.@13½c. for short rib, and 13c. for Cumberland, ₱ lb. Lard is less active to-day; sales have been reported since our last of 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13c.@14½c., the latter rate for small lots. Beef continues inactive at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 145 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet; 100 tcs. extra City Prime Mess brought $42. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter has been in request at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@28c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 6c.@14c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	30	@40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails	28	@38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ₱ lb	30	@31
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	27	@28
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ₱ lb	27	@30
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ₱ lb	25	@27
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	25	@27
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	23	@25
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	17	@23
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	15	@18
Grease Butter, original packages, ₱ lb	9	@10

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	13	@14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb	11	@12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	11	@12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	6	@8

SKINS—Deer continue in active request at lower prices, and larger sales are prevented only by the firmness of some holders. The stock of Central American and similar descriptions is large, and for the most part held beyond the views of buyers. Sales embrace 35,000 lbs. Para, 10,000 lbs. Central American, and about 5,000 lbs. of other descriptions, at prices within the range of our quotations. We quote: Honduras, 45c.@50c.; San Juan, 45c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32½c.; Sisal, 47½c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 47½c.; Chagres, 45c.@47½c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@40c.; Para, 50c.@52½c., in gold, ₱ lb. Goat are in moderate request only, and sales are hard to effect at any price, more especially at the extreme rates demanded by holders of Mexicans. There has been some movement in Curacoa, but we do not learn the particulars. We quote: Tampico, 45c.; Matamoras, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.; Payta, 31c.@32c., in gold, ₱ lb. Curacao, 42½c., currency; Cape, 40c.@42½c., currency.

SUGARS—Have been rather more sought after, closing steadily. Sales have been reported of 1,070 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 131 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 92,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½@12½c.; 56,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 41,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 230 bbls., in bond, at 37c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 7,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 3d. ₱ bushel. For Liverpool, London or Bristol, a vessel with Spirits Turpentine at 6s. 6d. ₱ 40 gallons, and Resin at 4s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.

DRY GOODS

1867. OPENING OF 1867.

FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, Sept. 9,
a choice and well-assorted stock of
NOVELTIES,
selected expressly for their
RETAIL SALES,
consisting of
PLAIN, STRIPED, CHENE, BROCADE, GOLD
AND SILVER-EMBROIDERED, VELOURS
AND FAILLE
SILKS,
in all the latest Designs and Colorings.
EXTRA, RICH, AND MEDIUM QUALITIES IN
WHITE AND COLORED SATINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
BLACK SILKS,
all the celebrated makes.
DRAP DE FRANCE, FAILLES, CASHMERE DE
SOIES, TAFFETAS, &c.
ALSO,
"DRAP DE LA RENE"
and "SATIN DE HOLLANDE,"
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLES,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

The finest assortment of
VELVETS
to be found in the City, suitable for all purposes. Also,
a fine line of
BLACK AND COLORED
RIBBON VELVETS,
All widths and shades.

DRESS GOODS.
MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN, PLAID, STRIPED AND CHENE VELOURS,
IMPERIAL SERGE, BROCHE, AND PLAIN
CREPE EUGENIE.
FRENCH KNICKERBOCKERS AND WINCEYS,
SCOTCH WINCEYS, HONEYCOMB POPLINS,
ALL WOOL REPS AND BIARRITZ CLOTHS,
POPLIN ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED DELAINES,
SCOTCH WOOL, MERINO AND GALA PLAIDS.
An elegant stock of
"CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRE"
AND
PRINTED FLANNELS,
suitable for Dressing Gowns.

HOSIERY.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and BALBRIGGAN,
in every variety.
MERINO, SILK and LAMB'S WOOL UNDERGARMENTS of every description, for MISSES, LADIES and GENTS.
A fine line of CHILDREN'S FELT GAITERS—(Assorted Colors.)

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
TRAVELING SHIRTS,
LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS, CRAVATS, SCARFS,
TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CHEILLEY'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
(1 to 4 Buttons.)
CLOTH, PLUSH-LINED, CASTOR, DOG SKIN, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

RICH LACES,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
and HANDKERCHIEFS.
A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
The largest and most complete stock of
NEW AND DESIRABLE FABRICS
To be found in the City, suitable for all grades of
MOURNING.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOAKINGS,
SCOTCH AND WEST OF ENGLAND TWEEDS,
ENGLISH MELTONS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS,
COATINGS AND CASSIMERES,
BEAVERS, WATERPROOFS, &c.,
Cut in any length to suit purchasers.

4-4 FAMILY LINENS,
PILLOW AND SHEETING LINENS, in all grades,
DAMASK CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND DOYLES en suite.
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
HUCKABUCKS,
EMBROIDERED PILLOW-SLIPS AND SHEETS,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
In all the popular makes.
Together with an elegant assortment of
WHITE GOODS
in general, at the very lowest market prices.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, SPREADS,
OPERA AND FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNELS,
FURNITURE DIMITIES,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM
CURTAINS,
in set and by the yard.
Printed, Embossed and Embroidered TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, the finest stock in the City, and at the lowest prices.
GILT, BLACK WALNUT AND METAL
CORNICES,
BANDS, BRACKETS, PINS, &c., in great variety,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STREETS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted.

A BIG LOT YARD-WIDE MUSLINS,
SPLENDID QUALITY, 12½c., worth 20c.
25,000 yards, almost like WAMSUTTAS, 15c. and 18c.
ALSO FROM AUCTION,
IMMENSE LOTS ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, TICKS,
CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.,
at nearly half price.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMbroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, small wares, Corsets, Skirts and fancy goods. New goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

DRY GOODS.

FALL TRADE 1867.
OUR NEW STORE IS NOW FINISHED,
And we are opening
All the NEW FALL SHADES of
RIBBONS,
SATINS,
VELVETS,
BONNET SILKS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
and Millinery Goods,
all of the best quality,
Our own importation,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

NOW OPENING,
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
in TRIMMINGS, HDKFS, VAILS, BARBES,
COIFFURES, INFANTS' WAISTS and DRESSES,
LACE SHAWLS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACEY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

FRENCH PERFUMERIES, POMADES, SOAPS and EXTRACTS,
JET AND STEEL GOODS, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, FANCY BUTTONS,
FRENCH FANS,
and a great variety of French and German Toilet and fancy goods,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
6th-av. and 14th-st.

LINEN HDKFS.
LINEN HDKFS., BEST FRENCH CORSETS,
BLACK CRAPES AND CRAPE GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
AT POPULAR PRICES
R. H. MACY,
6th-av. and 14th-st.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Now opening, a full and complete assortment of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
6th-av. and 14th-st.

DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 9, our Fall assortment of the celebrated
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
IN ALL THE NEW COLORS,
for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
AND WE WARRANT EVERY PAIR.
They will be sold at
POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.

244 CANAL ST.
BLANKETS!
COMFORTABLES!
QUILTS, &C.
A complete assortment, embracing some of the finest goods in the market, which are offered wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices. Also Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, in all the popular makes, retailed at wholesale prices. SHEETS and PILLOWCASES on hand and made to order: TOWELS, TOWELING, TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
QUILTS.
Especial attention is called to our stock of WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES, ALHAMBRA, CROCHET, LANCASTER, ALLANDALE, HONEYCOMB, and other styles of QUILTS in 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, BERTH, CRIB and CRADLE SIZES.
BLANKETS.
Also, BLANKETS from the commonest to the finest quality to be found in the market, in all the various sizes.
MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS and FEATHERS.
ALSO IRON FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HATSTANDS, UMBRELLA-STANDS, WASHSTANDS, STORE and PIANO STOOLS, GARDEN CHAIRS and SETTEES, &c.
Buyers for hotels, boarding-houses, steamboats and public institutions, will find it to their interest to examine the goods and prices.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal st., opposite Earle's Hotel,
Between Broadway and Centre sts.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
OFFER AT RETAIL
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS,
LACE CURTAINS,
CHINTZES,
CORNICES.
No. 809 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 9,
A ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
of
BLACK THREAD AND APPLIQUE
SHAWLS,
POINT GAZE AND APPLIQUE SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS,
COIFFURES, BARBES.
Also,
A GREAT VARIETY
of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
in
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
Broadway and 10th-st.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS
IN
PLAIN AND FANCY
SILKS,
IN THE
RICHEST DESIGNS
AND
NEWEST COLORINGS.
THE MOST ELEGANT EVER IMPORTED.
ALSO,
A FEW
EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
OUR RETAIL TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

SKIRTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
will open on MONDAY, Sept. 9,
AN
ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT
OF
ELEGANTLY MADE UP SKIRTS.
PATTERN BALMORALS, (new designs.)
BON TON HOOPS, FALL STYLE in WALKING
and RECEPTION TRAIL
AND
ENGLISH WALKING HOOPS,
in colors.
Broadway and 10th-st.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
MERINOES,
POPLINS,
REPS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, CASHMERES
AND DELAINES.
ALSO,
A LARGE ADDITION
TO OUR
POPULAR STOCKS
AT
50c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
NOW OPENING.
A choice and select assortment of
REAL POINT, VALENCIENNES, GUIPURE
LACES, COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 Real Cluny Collars, 75c., worth $1 50.
1,000 Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with names and initials, at $1 each, worth $1 75.
Lace Vails, Shawls, Barbes, Coiffeures.
Black Guipure and Thread Laces.
Embroidered Bands, Edgings and Insertions.
Breakfast and Traveling Sets.
In plain linen and Paris needle-work.
All the above and many others, will be offered at prices much below the market rates.
BANNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.
MME. FERRERO, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-st., has returned from Paris and resumed the millinery business at No. 6 Lafayette-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD—LOST, A HALF BREED, medium size black and tan terrier SLUT; lost in the Bowery on Thursday evening, Sept. 5; had on a white and red collar, trimmed with foil-stone buttons; the end of her tail broken; white spot on the breast and white round her mouth; answers to the name of FANNY. The finder will receive the above reward by bringing her immediately to Mr. JOHN McGEE, No. 58 Bleecker-st., as the owner leaves the City on Monday.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, TUESDAY AFTERnoon, 3d inst., between Hudson River Railroad and 12th-st., a child's silver cup, marked "James Wotherspoon, 1865." The finder will receive the reward by leaving the same at the office of the Phœnix Plaster Mill, No. 260 West 13th-st.

LOST—HERE, ON THE 7TH INST., A DRAFT ON LONDON, by the City of Glasgow Bank, for £160 sterling, dated 22d August, 1867, in favor of Elizabeth Lamont. Said draft is not indorsed, and payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Room No. 103 French's Hotel. Bankers and others take notice.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 119 FULTON STREETS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—BETTER and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 249 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 2,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 9. 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, W. Davidge, C. K. Fox, T. A. Hind, Owen Marlowe, J. J. Wallace, Miss Bessie Foote, Miss C. Jefferson, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Misses Flora Lee, Alice Harrison, Bella Wallace, F. Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh, Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, OTHELLO. Edwin Forrest as Othello.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA DIAVOLO; Or, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGAND and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE MAN OF DESTINY; Or, THE STRANGER'S GRAVE. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE,
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A pacific note has been issued from the Prussian Foreign Office, in which the recent note of M. Moustier, the French Foreign Minister, is alluded to as highly satisfactory to the Prussian Government.

Baron Von Beust has reorganized the Austrian Council of Ministers. Prince Charles Von Auersperg will preside; Dr. John N. Berger is appointed Minister of Justice; Giskra, Minister of the Interior, and Herbst, Minister of Public Instruction.

Advices from Candia state that the Turkish authorities recently interfered with an American vessel, which was aiding the escape of Cretan refugees, and compelled her officers to desist.

Gen. Garibaldi, while on his way to Geneva to participate in the Radical Peace Congress, passed through Florence, and dined, by invitation of the Minister of Prussia, at the Palace of the Prussian Legation.

The little schooner yacht *John T. Ford*, from Baltimore for Paris, before reported capsized at the entrance of the English Channel, was found a day or two since on the coast of Ireland, near Queenstown, whither she had drifted. Valuable papers and other articles were found on board, and taken to a place of safety.

Francis Morris, of New-York, has concluded an arrangement with Capt. Pim, of the Royal Navy, look to the establishment of a new inter-oceanic line across Nicaragua by railroad, connecting with steamers on the lake.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on Saturday decorated with medals those members of the Irish Police who distinguished themselves during the late Fenian outbreak.

GENERAL.

President Johnson, on Saturday afternoon, issued his long-expected pardon proclamation. After a lengthy preamble the document recites that the full pardon described in the proclamation of May 29, 1865, shall be extended to all persons having participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, on condition that such persons shall take an oath of allegiance, which oath is duly described. The chief or pretended chief executive officers of the late Confederacy, all heads of Departments of the Confederate Government, all agents thereof in foreign States and countries, all having held military rank or title above the grade of Brigadier-General or naval rank or title above that of Captain, all Governors of States, all persons having treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war persons in the military or naval service of the United States, and all persons who, while seeking to obtain the benefits of the proclamation, are actually in civil, military or naval custody, or legally held to bail, and all persons who were engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the assassination of the late President, are debarred from profiting by the amnesty.

A remarkable explosion occurred early Saturday morning in the Rennie Print Works, at Lodi, N. J. One of the large steam boilers, which was about ten by fourteen feet, and capable of boiling or steaming twelve hundred pieces, exploded. The building, in which over thirty persons are usually employed, was completely destroyed. The boiler ascended perpendicularly to a great height, and when it descended sank far into the ground. Eight persons were injured, but none of them seriously. The damage to the property will probably reach $20,000.

Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, has issued proclamations to the Sheriffs of the counties of the First and the Second Judicial Circuits to hold elections for the election of Circuit Court Judges to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Hon. R. B. Butler, of the First, and Hon. Andrew McClain, of the Second Judicial Circuit.

The boat race between Brown and Hamill, which was to have taken place at Newburgh on Saturday morning, was further postponed, on account of the roughness of the weather, until this morning. Great disappointment was manifested by those who had gathered to witness the contest. Among the "roughs" free fights were indulged in extensively.

A Mr. Stranger, late Cashier of the San Francisco Sugar Refinery, was discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $100,000. He left the State in the steamer *Great Republic* for China. He was in the habit of gambling, which led to the commission of the crime.

In assuming command of the Fifth Military District Gen. Griffin says: "All existing orders will remain in force. The district staff officers will continue to perform their customary duties at the headquarters at New-Orleans until further orders."

Gen. Sheridan arrived at Cairo at noon Saturday, and left for St. Louis immediately. A salute was fired, but there was no time for a demonstration, the General being obliged to hasten from the boat to the cars, which had already waited half an hour for him.

Senator Yates, in a note to the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, contradicts the statement going the rounds of the Press that he intends to settle in New-York. He says he expects to live and die in the Prairie State.

An Omaha dispatch says that the steamer *St. John*, having on board the Indian Commissioner, was fired into by Indians near Fort Sully, but no damage was done.

Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire, will speak in Ohio for one week during the campaign commencing Sept. 25 and closing Oct. 3. His appointments will be announced in a day or two.

The official registration returns of the whole State of Virginia have been received at headquarters. The total vote is 216,000. The ratio of votes is 11 whites to 9 blacks.

The great derrick has succeeded in raising the ship *Dashing Wave*, which was sunk at the Southwest spit, on her arrival from California last Spring.

LOCAL.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest Saturday upon the body of John O'Flynn, who was killed, as is alleged, by a blow from the fist of a man named Wm. McKenzie, with whom he had a quarrel, on Friday evening, at the corner of Broadway and Thirtieth-street. The jury rendered a verdict against McKenzie, who was accordingly committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

There were 562 deaths in the City during the week ending Sept. 7, being a decrease of 17 as compared with the figures of the previous week, and 94 less than for the corresponding week of the year 1866.

A more active demand prevailed on Saturday for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Pork at firmer prices. Petroleum was in good request and buoyant. Cotton was inactive and depressed. The freight market was less active.

The Amnesty Proclamation.

The precise terms and scope of the Amnesty Proclamation are of comparatively small moment. The assertion by the President of his right to issue such a proclamation at all, is the point which most concerns the country. The pardon of a few rebels, more or less, is not worth squabbling about, if he wields the power implied in a general declaration of amnesty. It is with reference to this point that both the President and the proclamation will be judged.

Of the right of the President to issue this document the Cabinet, we are told, is fully persuaded. The professional opinions in its favor, the correspondents declare, are ample and conclusive. The legal advisers of Mr. Johnson just now, however, are of so questionable a character that their views will exercise little influence upon the people, whatever be their effect upon the members of the Cabinet. The illustrious Binckley has fortified Mr. Johnson's purpose, of course; but Binckley is unfortunately known to fame only for his fuss and folly. Ex-Attorney-General Black carries weightier metal, but inasmuch as his guns are pointed at Congress as a whole, and at its legislation in its entirety, his arguments in support of the President are hardly likely to convince the public. The man who advises that Mr. Johnson may forcibly disperse the present Congress and nullify its acts as unconstitutional, is very naturally on the side of the Executive when the question of wholesale amnesty is under consideration. Having counseled Mr. Buchanan that the Government lacked constitutional authority to crush the rebellion in its incipiency, he may consistently counsel Mr. Johnson in favor of a general remission of the penalties of rebellion.

The most elastic interpretation of the power to pardon conferred by the Constitution does not fairly justify the proclamation we publish this morning. The common-sense version of the constitutional provision limits it to individual cases, and deems it the remission of a penalty which has been legally pronounced. Trial, conviction, sentence—all must precede the President's exercise of pardon, which in the nature of things contemplates exceptional circumstances in mitigation of penalties, and an individual scrutiny in relation to them. What has this to do with amnesty? What warrant does a constitutional authority to remit penalties, decreed in course of law, give for a general act of oblivion, proclaimed in advance of trial, and in direct contravention of law?

The plea is probable, that the penalties imposed under the reconstruction acts are equivalent to penalties decreed in ordinary form of law, and that therefore the Executive power to pardon comes properly into play. Such a construction, however, is far-fetched and obviously inadmissible. For it ignores the individuality which is inseparable from the ordinary pardoning power, and attributes to the President an authority to annul all legislation imposing penalties; a phase of the veto power which no President has heretofore ventured to assert.

Despite the opinions of Binckley and Black, then, we believe that the prevailing judgment will be against the step which Mr. Johnson has taken. The Unionists of the country will hold that it is an act of usurpation—an exercise of authority not intended by the Constitution, not sanctioned by law, not justified by the suddenness of a great emergency, not excusable on any tenable ground of public policy. For Mr. Johnson's usurpation of power at the close of the war, in pulling down and setting up and dictating terms and conditions to the Southern States, the peculiarities of the position might be urged in extenuation. For the issue of this proclamation there is no pretext, and there can be no palliation. It is a demonstration of unauthorized authority for purposes at variance with the sworn duty of the Executive as the administrator of law.

The proclamation is more than this. It is a deliberate defiance of Congress and its authority, a repudiation of its enacted laws, and an assertion of the President's determination to take the work of reconstruction into his own hands. It is an attempt to abrogate the conditions of reconstruction prescribed by Congress, and to invest the rebel element with the means of breaking down the restraints which have been prudently imposed on the preliminary workings of reconstruction. It is an insolent use of a power which Congress, in December last, explicitly took away. Mr. Lincoln sought and obtained legislation to authorize his proclamations of limited pardon and amnesty; Mr. Johnson dares to proclaim almost universal pardon and amnesty, although the measure under which Mr. Lincoln acted has been specifically repealed. Congress has solemnly said that no such proclamation shall be issued; Mr. Johnson flings the opinions of Binckley and Black in the face of Congress and the country, and claims for his will the authority of the supreme law. What more flagrant form could Executive usurpation take short of a dictatorship?

Against a measure of qualified amnesty, considered on its merits, we have nothing to say. At the proper time, and under the proper sanction, we should advocate it as a measure of reconciliation and harmony. But the present is not the proper time, nor is the obstinate caprice of Mr. Johnson, backed though he be by Mr. Jeremiah Black, the sanction which it is desirable to have. The country has decided that Mr. Johnson shall have nothing to do with reconstruction, except as the administrator of law. On that question he appealed to the people, and they pronounced a verdict against him. They declared that their representatives in Congress shall alone control the whole subject—that they shall fix the conditions, impose what penalties they think necessary, and provide for the execution of their plans as to them may seem most wise. With what decency can Mr. Johnson take advantage of the absence of Congress, and endeavor to undo its work? With what hope of benefit for his rebel friends or what expectation of impunity for himself does he obtrude authority which, at best, is of doubtful constitutionality to counteract important requirements of the law?

The effect of the proclamation upon the registration lists and the results of the preliminary elections will not be serious unless its author follow with other invasions of the law. These may be looked for perhaps, if the journals which are usually the exponents of his purposes may in this instance be relied upon. The law itself is too plain to be misunderstood. But this palpable violation of its terms prepares us for as many other violations as may be requisite to carry out the ideas of Mr. Black, if the interval before the reassembling of Congress admit of their execution. Meanwhile, Mr. Johnson succeeds in complicating the subject of reconstruction, multiplying the difficulties which attend its operation, and intensifying the bitterness which his misconduct has produced.

The true place for amnesty is after reconstruction. It would then be available as a recognition of compliance with the law on the part of the Southern people. It would then entail no risk, and encounter but slight hostility. As proclaimed by Mr. Johnson, it is a premium on disloyalty and an incentive to opposition. Instead of pacifying the country, it will add to its disturbing influences; instead of hastening Southern peace, and promoting the reconciliation of the sections, it will encourage rebels to renewed disorder, and will most likely delay the completion of the task which Congress has undertaken. The people will be satisfied with nothing less than sure and thorough work, and they will have it, though Mr. Johnson send forth a proclamation daily until the meeting of Congress. Thereafter, his sign-manual will attract much less attention.

The Report on the Judiciary.

There is one limitation on legislative action contemplated by the report to the Convention on the Judiciary which might well be omitted. While authorized to vary the judicial districts and departments after each census, the Legislature is forbidden to increase the number of either. Now, if population be a proper basis on which to fix the number of Judges—and it would be difficult to find any other as fair and general—and if the present adjustment, so made, is a sufficient one, it is evident that it will become, with every census, less so, until, when the period for a new revision arrives, the proportion will be wholly lost. The steadily increasing burden of business which will thus weigh upon Judges during twenty years may well make them hesitate as to accepting a term even of that length. When we consider the immense development of material interests since 1846, and remember that our commercial community, concentrating more and more in this City, has found in our new Western empire, in the lines of intercourse with it, in ocean steam navigation, and in the telegraph, fields for complex and incessant litigation, out of which many new and perplexing questions have started, we may form some idea of the probable extension of judicial duties during the next twenty years. Why measure the needs of the coming generation in this respect by the wants of to-day? If the principle of proportioning the number of Judges to population is fixed by the new Constitution, its application in every detail may safely and wisely be left to legislation for the changing circumstances of every future decade.

The provision preventing Judges from holding any other office might properly be supplemented by one prohibiting County Judges from practicing in other Courts. The general working of this branch of the Judiciary has been satisfactory. It is well to retain that part of the old system, better to permit the Legislature to increase the jurisdiction of County Courts, and better still to lengthen their term of office. But the retention of their general practice, which the meagreness of their salaries justifies, has been found to interfere with their judicial duties. Moreover, the alternation of the functions of the advocate with those of the Judge prevents the confirmation of the necessary judicial temperament and habits of mind. A still longer term of office would be a fair compensation for such a restriction. But why assign to the Supervisors the duty of fixing their salaries? County Supervisors do not usually practice the grand and easy liberality we so admire in our own. Though the salaries may be paid by the State, these officials will feel a responsibility to the tax-payers of their neighborhoods quite likely to interfere with their fair discharge of a duty better left to legislative discretion.

The report unaccountably slurs over the consideration of a highly important class of tribunals—we mean the Surrogates' Courts. The grave and special nature of the jurisdiction of these Courts entitles them quite as much as the other higher ones to constitutional regulation. This neglect is the more singular, as there exists in England an excellent and thoroughly organized system of Probate Courts, created within a few years, which might be adapted, with slight changes, to the circumstances of our own State. It may be remarked, in passing, as an instance of English notions of fairness, that, on the reconstruction of the Probate Courts, moderate pensions were proposed to be assigned to the proctors who had enjoyed the exclusive right of practicing in them under the old system.

The popular view which regards a Surrogate as a mere cross between a chancellor and a sexton is erroneous. In this City particularly the jurisdiction of these officers disposes of enormous amounts of property, touches the most delicate relations of life, and deals with very subtle principles of mental and moral science. New-York has no cause to complain of the diligence and ability brought by her Surrogates to the discharge of their complex and difficult duties; but these duties impose too heavy and growing a burden to be borne by any one Judge; and it is better that they should be regulated at once by the new Constitution, if it is to be adopted at all, than left to the dilatory review of some future Legislature. It is to be hoped that no Legislature will consent, as this report suggests that it be allowed, to merge the peculiar and important jurisdiction of Surrogates' Courts into that of any existing tribunals.

The section retaining the provisions of the present Constitution as to local Courts includes the ordinary Police Courts in cities. We might be well satisfied in this City with Recorder's Courts as they are, if the present incumbent of that office indicates what the character of his successors will be. But for a convention that pretends to suggest reforms at all, it is a mere farce to leave the selection of the minor officers of criminal justice dependent upon popular choice. If there is any spot in our present system that is sorest, any evil most intolerable, it is precisely this. Let our political doctors prescribe elsewhere whatever general panacea they fancy—here is the point for sharp topical applications and the cautery. These officials keep watch over the very sources of crime and disorder in the community. Their function is of all others the most unpopular, being that of incessant and active repression of the vicious and unruly elements in society. They should be men as far removed as possible from any sympathy with the interests or the ignorance of the classes they are appointed to inflict discipline upon, and yet men of such general culture and enlarged human compassion that they can make allowances for infirmity, and not mistake brutality for justice. To men of this stamp the associations of these offices are so unwelcome that they will not add to their disgust by seeking them through the miry ways of popular election. They fall, therefore, to the lot of nominees of a caucus managed by politicians who are too often graduates from schools of crime. Invite convicts to choose their jailor, or bid mutineers name their own court-martial, rather than continue to let the dangerous classes elect officers set to hold them in check by the terrors of the statutes. We may perhaps run the risk of the ballot for the Supreme Judges of the land, who are calmly to apply the pure science of the law to large occasions, because with them the populace have no concern; but for the sake of the fundamental interests of society, we should repent and amend the folly of trusting the born and bred disturbers of public peace and order in this City with the power to name the Judges who are to punish attacks upon them.

The Peace of Europe.

The formal announcements of peace between France and Prussia, which we have now had from the Governments of both countries, together with the suppression of the Cretan insurrection and the consequent laying of the Eastern question, dispel for the time being the threatenings of serious war which have distracted Europe all Summer.

Prussia could not do less than it has done in publicly accepting the assurances of the French Emperor, and King William's Government has done well to put forward in the form of a diplomatic note an expression of their belief in the maintenance of friendly relations with their warlike but peacefully inclined neighbor.

The official declarations of the two Governments change entirely the aspect of affairs on the European continent. They not only dispel every rumor of war, but they take away every basis for the anticipations of war. They give the current of peaceful events and the great operations of industry opportunity to move on, unobstructed by those barriers which have been working such disaster, and which have threatened to bring about calamities almost as damaging as those of war itself.

Three times within a twelvemonth have there been, to all appearances, imminent danger of an outbreak of hostilities between France and Prussia. At the time of the Prusso-Austrian war last year, the attitude of France was such as to lead to the universal belief that she would embrace the opportunity of settling certain outstanding questions with Germany, and of asserting the right which she had frequently claimed, of dictating the terms and conditions upon which continental disputes should be terminated. But the very sudden and very unexpected way in which that great war was brought to a conclusion upset the purposes of Napoleon, and prevented his doing anything more than making certain respectful representations to Prussia, which the latter Power dealt with in a very abrupt manner. Then, again, in the early part of the present year, hostilities between the two Powers were closely threatened on the Luxemburg question; but these were prevented by the Conference called at the instance of the British Government—which Conference Napoleon very readily took advantage of. And now, again, within the last few months, a trial of strength between France and Germany has seemed more certain than ever. There was no special cause assigned of sufficient importance to warrant a war. There was said to be some argument on a Danish point, or some difference about the treaty of Prague. But these were looked upon as mere pretexts for a quarrel which had its real cause in the necessity of settling the leadership of Europe—of determining whether France should retain the supremacy which has been in some sort of way tacitly conceded to her, or whether it should be transferred to the new and formidable claimant which but lately asserted itself by the mouth of the needle-gun. We confess that on many grounds the prospect of war seemed more menacing this last time than on either of the two previous occasions. This danger, however, must now, in turn, be considered to have passed away; and we must now come to the conclusion that the relations of France and Prussia are not, for the present, to be disturbed.

There has unquestionably been danger that the terrible "Eastern question" would be opened up by the Cretan rebellion. The Christians of Crete themselves looked for this. Had the Government of Greece taken the part in the revolt which they threatened, there would certainly have been widespread troubles. Or had the Turks managed the case with less caution than they did, had they come into collision with the Russian vessels which were hovering near Crete, had they taken offence at the open manifestations of Russian enmity, had they given opportunity for the threatened Slavo-Greek rising in the provinces, there would at once have been complications that would have called forces into the field beyond the management of the Sultan or his backers. All these perils have passed away with the suppression of the Cretan revolt, and everything is once more quiet in that dangerous part of Europe.

In one sense the peace which has come over Europe is "hollow" enough; but European experience shows that what is called a hollow peace may often last a great many long years. And whether the present peace be real or hollow, we count it a great gain that war has been avoided.

MINOR TOPICS.

We should judge that *canards* and falsehoods are more numerous and more extravagant in Wall-street, in these days, than they have been at any time since the army of "Fighting Joe" lay on the Rappahannock. That American citizens should be able to believe one-hundredth part of the Washington stories that are telegraphed to operators daily, shows how demoralized or debauched the public intellect must have become, and how completely the occurrences of the past have invalidated the judgments of those who formerly had most confidence in themselves. Nothing is too wild to find believers; and men seem as ready to credit a report that Grant and Johnson have fought and killed each other in a duel as to believe that both or either of them have called upon the regular army or the Maryland militia to support their claims. If it were only fools whose mouths were open to swallow such thunder-showers, there would be nothing very amazing about it; but keen, sharp-featured, gray-eyed men of destiny risk their own capital and that of others on more ridiculous tales than these. Of course, in time, a good many of these people become really fools, losing all power of judging or reasoning, and they carry on their speculative manœuvres in a haphazard way that generally brings its reward. There is no cure that we know of for the malady; but those whose intellects are not strong enough to master it, had better keep out of Wall-street for the next six months.

One of our contemporaries thinks that the coming of Mr. Dickens is important to us, because, having conquered Slavery and shown the right of popular government, he will be able to explain and demonstrate the value of American institutions to the people of Europe. We are disgusted to see that nonsense of this kind is being uttered about Dickens' visit. We should think everybody would know how much of it we had on the occasion of Dickens' last visit twenty-five years ago; and we should think everybody might know how Dickens dealt with it all when he had the opportunity. Dickens will pay very little attention to public questions, or to political institutions, or to theories of reconstruction, or to the general development of the American eagle. He will read his stories to such audiences as he can find, and will get out of the country as soon as possible with the proceeds. If he look around him at all, it will be more for the purpose of finding characters for future stories than for any other purpose.

Our Mexican correspondents have repeatedly informed us of the emphatic protests of the Republican Gen. Porfirio Diaz against the shocking butcheries of Juarez and Escobedo. These protests, and other protests from other quarters, were not without effect. But for them, we are told, with some exaggeration, "the world would have heard of deeds of blood which would have cast into insignificance all the red rivers that flowed from the French guillotines and all the persecutions of the Inquisition." The Juarists were preparing for a general slaughter of all Mexicans who were not utterly loyal in their character and career; but Diaz took such a stand in the matter that even the most ferocious leaders were compelled to change their purposes. He took his position, moreover, on grounds of principle that were honorable to him as a man and a statesman as well as a soldier, and that give him an elevation above that of any Mexican connected with the Republic. We are, therefore, pleased to hear that he is a candidate for the Mexican Presidency, and that he is supported by many of the most intelligent and civilized citizens of Mexico. His election would be something like a sign of hope for a hopeless country.

At a small play of modern life recently performed at one of the theatres in this City, a simple-souled but intelligent lady from the rural districts asked the friend in her company "Where in the world such manners (as those displayed on the stage) were practiced, and in what kind of society such doings were tolerated?" The play professed to portray high life at the present day; but, surely, neither in high, low, marine nor insane life did any mortal ever witness such vulgar, loud and preposterous "goings-on." Most of our modern plays of society are of this character; and this is one of the dramatic grievances we suffer from the fact that nearly all our acted plays are transfers from the English stage. The *Pall Mall Gazette* recently referred to the *unnaturalness* of the English stage characters, and to the "fetters of convention and tradition which weigh upon English actors, affecting them seriously in voice, gesture and gait." It contrasted this with the freedom of the French comedians, and remarked that in this respect what Goldsmith wrote in the last century is true now:

> "There is something in the deportment of all our players infinitely more stiff and formal than among the actors of other nations. A French comedian finds proper models of action in every company and in every coffee-house he enters. An Englishman is obliged to take his models from the stage itself; he is obliged to imitate nature from an imitation of nature."

Our London contemporary says, however, it will be satisfied if the English actor will simply take pains to reproduce the manners of real life such as he may see without traveling very far from the theatre in which he appears, rather than content himself with repeating the particular methods of performers, his predecessors and companions on the boards. When nature is closely studied there will be a chance of what is known as "staginess" disappearing; but not before. We really hope, for the sake of the *American* stage, that the English actors will take this advice; for we do not see any chance of a change in the manners of *our* players till there is a change in the manners of those from whom they copy.

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* describes the National Academy of Sciences as a body composed of fifty members, and "containing all the old bunkers *and rebel sympathizers of high standing* in the Scientific Association, together with some truly loyal and noble men." This is certainly a most astounding charge against a body composed of such men as the National Academy, and having such associations with the Government. We should think it might stir up the loyal bile of Messrs. Agassiz, Pierce, Gould, Barnard, Henry, and the rest of the fifty.

The box-office for subscriptions to Mr. Maretzek's forthcoming opera season will be opened to-morrow. We believe all or all but one of the *artistes* engaged have arrived in New-York. Nearly all of them are already known to our opera-going public; but there are one or two names which are new in this country. We believe the *impressario* has considered the question of enlarging his orchestra, as we recently suggested he should, and a variety of projects have been devised for giving more perfection to various features and details of the performances. If he do anything like his duty, we shall do all we can to secure for him public encouragement.

There is one little fact that our ladies seem to overlook in the effect of the recent fashions. In other days, when trailing skirts were the mode, the habits of twenty years led the whole generation of women, whether they had experienced the whole twenty years or accepted their results from elders, to use their feet in a very careless manner. Walking, standing or sitting, the awkwardnesses of feminine feet must have developed to an extent unthought of, because unseen. But since the short walking-dress has come into style, these infelicities of movement and of *pose* are revealed, and many a lady, under the secure consciousness of the former habit, will walk the street or sit in the cabin of the ferry-boat with her feet in such positions as would in her own eyes instantly stamp any *man* indulging in them as a candidate for the "awkward squad." We know it is supposed to be highly improper to observe a lady's feet, but when by reason either of grace or clumsiness they attract attention they will be observed, and the present walking-dress affords ample opportunity for the display of either of those qualities.

The wonderful splendors which within the past twenty years have made Paris the metropolis of the world's architecture and art, have in a very singular manner realized a far-seeing vision of Voltaire in his essay on *L'Embellissement de Paris*. After telling of the conveniences and magnificence which Paris ought to have and half-wishing for a grand conflagration that should compel its rebuilding, he eloquently described how such an undertaking would redound to the glory of the nation and be an undying honor to the municipality, how it would encourage art, attract strangers from the remotest parts of Europe, and, instead of impoverishing, would greatly enrich the State, giving work to thousands of idlers and infamous beggars, and in many ways being productive of good. "Heaven grant!" he said, "that some man may arise of sufficient greatness to conceive such projects, of a soul firm enough to pursue them, of a mind sufficiently enlightened to execute them, and sufficiently trusted to secure their accomplishment." And this was written twenty years before the elder Napoleon was born. Surely the poets are the prophets of these later days.

It is pitiful to see how intelligent men and women will allow themselves to be fooled—there is no other word for it—by the brazen quacks of our day. There is generally just one sentence in their lying announcements that tells truth; it is that in which "all other preparations" are denounced as dangerous; the only improvement would be in leaving out the word "other." Reckless of the fact that thousands are suffering from a foolish use of one or another "patent medicine," other thousands rush blindly along the same road. Our attention has been called more particularly to the poisonous compounds sold as hair-washes, reinvigorators, &c., by an article in the *Journal of Applied Chemistry*. The point is that most of these washes which are "not a dye" (that is, do not produce an instantaneous darkening of the hair,) contain sugar of lead, which, by uniting with the sulphur of the hair, or with sulphur in the wash itself, forms, when exposed to the atmosphere, a dark sulphuret of lead, which, of course, colors the hair. The use of these lead washes frequently produces paralysis. Two cases are mentioned from the personal knowledge of the writer of the article, one being a paralysis of the left eyelid and tongue, the other beginning in the left arm and extending gradually over nearly the entire body. This is a subject that deserves attention. The cases of partial or total paralysis traceable to the use of these dangerous compounds are many, and are growing more numerous. If people are not satisfied with the color which nature or time has given their hair, let them at least use no "wash" until they become satisfied by analysis that there is no sugar of lead in it. The manufacture of these insidious, unlabeled poisons ought to be prohibited by law. Their bad effects are more extensive than could be believed by unthinking people—and there are many.

The late Summer fervors do not seem to have developed quite the usual crop of premature preachers in the shape of boy sermonizers or girl exhorters. We have heard of the appearance of but a single "boy preacher" this year. Some weeks since, at an out-door meeting in Brooklyn, a placid youth, who had been heralded as a juvenile apostle of terrible power, got on the platform and emitted a half-hour's monotony of commonplaces, but he was generally conceded to be a failure and was speedily withdrawn. Another one of the boy preachers has so far got over his boyhood, or thinks he has, that we lately had occasion to publish his marriage. We hear, however, that we are threatened with a girl temperance lecturer, but we humbly trust the rumor is incorrect.

The Southern Colony in Brazil, of which once we heard so much, has really been a painful failure. We fancy that one main trouble in this adventure lay in not understanding the Brazilian people. A part, if not all, of the Southerners went out to Rio Janeiro with the idea of founding a community in which they could keep themselves aloof from all Brazilian association and influence. No scheme could be more chimerical. The people of Brazil are intensely suspicious by nature of any foreigner, and more especially of one who does not lay aside his foreign prejudices. Hence this attempt was hopelessly absurd, being one which the Portuguese-descended nation would quickly interpret and resent as an insult. We fancy, too, that the Southern Colony found, to its cost, that Brazil, as well as the Confederacy—and as the Union, too—had taxes to pay, the hapless war against Paraguay having plunged her in debt. Above all, in Brazil there is no encouragement to carry on those mechanical improvements which the genius of modern civilization suggests—especially outside of Rio Janeiro. The people distrust even steam, as being a kind of "foreigner," and no true Brazilian stuff. And yet, more steam communication is absolutely necessary for the internal development of Brazil. The Southern Colony must have found a remarkable deficiency in transportation between the centre and the coast—partly due, indeed, to the peculiar conformation of the terrain. The coast-lands are higher than those lying back of them, which are walled about by high ridges, turning the water courses inland and northwards to the Valley of the Amazon. These ridges have at length been pierced by two railroads. But the people not only offer no encouragement to build others, but mainly prefer their mule-carts to the cars. And this is a sample of the general backward spirit and lack of enterprise which the Southern Colony, doubtless, have had to contend with.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miscellaneous Theatrical Matters.

Mr. Forrest, whom the public are to have with them for five weeks more, has so far appeared as *Virginius*, *Richelieu* and *Othello*. The Broadway Theatre has been packed, to use the favorite remark, from parquette to ceiling, each evening that he has played. It is one of the marvels of the time that this actor should succeed so well, and that so few critics appear to be able to agree upon the reason of his success. It is a question how far the study of other models has not affected Mr. Forrest's reviewers in their remarks upon his power. It would appear that too many people judge Forrest, who is an entirely original actor, by other means than the tests proper to apply to originality. Originality always sets steady-going critics at naught, and it is not uncommon to find some people conceal their embarrassment by instituting comparisons which only show a difference without proving an inferiority. If we were to judge Scott's style by Dickens, we should become a modern Midas, without lessening Scott's admirers; and whenever critics condemn one actor because they contrast him with other actors, they will probably have the poor satisfaction of discovering that the public have appreciated his originality before they have been able to understand it. This evening Mr. Forrest will appear as *Richelieu*.

The character of recent plays and the success of those [illegible] would seem to show that the tendency of the age is to abhor any ideality in the drama itself. Blank verse, or rhythmical prose, as being averse to the realistic spirit of the day, and strongly indicative of "boredom," would appear to be especially distasteful to managerial ears and the popular palate, save when recommended by a time-honored name. And yet it is not improbable that, if a series of strong stirring incidents were contrived, metre might also be accepted as a chip in the porridge. But Messrs. Boucicault, Reade, Daly & Co., who know how to invent, but are still ignorant of the art of writing, have done irreparable injury here. However, if no attempt is made to restore the tragic kings and queens of former times, it is not impossible that the "sensational melodrama" may sublime itself into tragedy in a country where dramatic forms are not strictly prescribed. As for the restoration of kings and queens that is altogether out of the question. If "Hamlet were written now, *Burgomaster of Elsinore* is the very highest title that *Claudius* would be allowed to usurp!

The management of the New-York Theatre announce a special matinée of "Under the Gaslight"—to take place next Wednesday, at two o'clock. Miss Fanny Young, a very versatile comedienne from the English theatres, replaces Mrs. Skerrett in this piece in the character of "The girl that was never brought up." Her animation and spirit are remarkable. Miss Ettinge and Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Davenport and Mr. Parsloe, retain their original parts. There is a novel straightforwardness about Miss Ettinge's representation of the passion of Love, in the character of *Laura*, which seems to puzzle some people, but which appears to have the very best effect on her audiences—and it is easily traceable to the fact that in actual life the most straightforward utterance of affection is the most successful, because it indicates a sincerity which violent and sentimental expressions of love do not. Observant people will assure you that sentimentality shows a sickly mind that will throw off the love that it pretends as soon as it can regain a healthy state; and that violence indicates a weak mind that will change its fancy as often as the imagination is distracted. Indeed, well traveled persons have observed that those expressions of Love which are inordinately demonstrative and border on the lascivious, are common, in all countries, to women of weak character and men of no principle. Miss Ettinge's great success with her audiences arises from their belief in her entire sincerity.

Mme. Ristori, according to Mr. Grau's statement, will arrive in New-York this week, and will begin her new series of representations on the 16th inst., at the French Theatre, in "Myrrha."

One week after the commencement of the season of the Italian drama, Mr. Bateman will introduce his French opera *bouffe* company, in Offenbach's "Duchess de Gerolstein," a piece which has kept Paris on the broad grin for nearly a year past. The 23d inst. is to be the date of the inauguration of the French opera in New-York, under Mr. Bateman's management.

Sig. Pancani, the new tenor, who is engaged for Mr. Maretzek's coming season of Italian opera, and Sig. Medini, the new basso, have arrived in the City, and are now engaged in the preliminary duty of acclimating their delicate organs to this locality. Mr. Bateman's announcements for the musical season, and Mr. Harrison's oratorio and concert programme, and Mr. Maretzek's opera prospectus, are exciting the liveliest hopes and anticipations among the grand army of the Metropolis. The inhabitants, figuratively, throw up their caps and shout for joy. The fairer sex, who can't throw up their caps because, at the present millinery prices, that expression of delight would be ruinously costly, are compelled to wave a welcome with their handkerchiefs.

Mr. Harrison's first concert will take place on Wednesday evening at Irving Hall, and Madame Parepa Rosa, after a Summer's rest among scenes where she has likely had an opportunity of testing the rosy fiction of "Five O'clock in the Morning" pleasures, will sing, with such companions as Sig. Ferranti, Fortuna, Carl Rosa and Marie Gilbert. The programme of this concert will be repeated at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the 12th.

Mrs. Lander will give five more performances of "Elizabeth" at the French Theatre. On Friday next she will play the character for her benefit. This will be a good opportunity for the admirers of an art and artist most worthy of patronage, to test the capacity of the theatre where both have had appreciative audiences during the last three weeks. On Saturday a matinée of "Elizabeth" will be given by Mrs. Lander.

The Saturday matinées of the "Black Crook" are to be resumed next Saturday. In many instances new scenery and decorations, new persons and dances have been introduced in this piece, and studied improvements wherever practicable have been provided so as to impart to the representation now a freshness and piquancy which commend it as much to the *habitués* of the theatre as to the crowds of strangers who are just now arriving in New-York.

The new dramatic season is announced to commence in two theatres to-night. At the Olympic, where Mr. Jefferson will appear as *Rip Van Winkle*; at the Bowery Theatre with the production of a new London drama, called "Time and Tide;" the dramatic season begins at Barnums' Museum this afternoon, with the production of a play called "The Man of Destiny."

Miss Lotta's engagement at Wallack's Theatre will terminate on Thursday evening. She will appear as *Little Nell and the Marchioness* to the end. On Friday and Saturday, this little spirit of drollery and unique music will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The pleasing performances which have been begun so successfully by Mr. Garland's burlesque company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will be continued this week with the substitution of "Fra Diavolo" for "Cinderella." These entertainments, which take a happy operatic turn, are much relished by their audiences, and have, so far, been extremely well attended.

The concluding Summer concerts by Mr. Theodore Thomas' orchestra will be given at Terrace Garden this week. For thirteen weeks, all through the variable weather of that period, these concerts have had large and eager audiences, and, what is more to the purpose, have merited them.

Henry Nicholls.—Mr. Henry Nicholls, of whom report speaks most highly as a reader and lecturer in England, arrived by the last steamer, and will before long announce a series of readings in this and the adjacent cities. The best English and Scottish journals regard Mr. Nicholls as an effective and entertaining speaker.

Fatal Accident in Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, Sunday, Sept. 8.

Abram Myers, Conservative candidate for Mayor of Nashville, fell accidentally last night from the second story of a building, fracturing his skull, causing death shortly afterward. Mr. Myers was on a business visit to this city.

The Governor-Elect of California.

From the Rochester Express.

Henry H. Haight, Governor elect of California, is a native of this city, and about 45 years of age. He is a son of Fletcher M. Haight, formerly a distinguished lawyer here and in St. Louis, and subsequently eminent at the Bar of San Francisco, and for some time Cashier of the Rochester City Bank, after its organization. During the latter years of his life he was District Judge of California, appointed by Mr. Lincoln. The younger Mr. Haight graduated at Yale College in 1844 or 1845; studied law in Rochester, and has practiced most successfully at the Bar both in St. Louis and San Francisco. He is a man of very decided talents, most pleasing address, and irreproachable character. All this is indorsed by those who know him here, and Republicans from California give him the same high character.

Gold and Silver from Montana.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 6.

Messrs. Clark Brothers & Co., of this city, have received from Mr. S. T. Hauser, President of the First National Bank in Helena, Montana Territory, about $100,000 in gold and silver bullion. The silver is from the mines of the St. Louis and Montana Mining Company, of which Mr. John How is Treasurer. We believe this is the largest lot of gold and silver ever received in this city at one time from the Western mines. The gold is in bars, or bricks, fourteen in number, ranging in value from $3,500 to $6,300 per brick. The silver is in large circular masses, about the size of a silver waiter capable of holding two decanters and half a dozen glasses. Persons who are curious to see such a concentration of wealth can have the opportunity before this bullion is shipped off to New-York this afternoon. Messrs. Ryan & Christie, during the past six or seven days, have received 500 ounces of gold dust from Montana. The value of the dust from the placers of that Territory is from $15 to $17 50 per ounce. The average approaches $17. The gold bars at the house of Clark Bros. & Co. range in fineness from 863 to 911, the unit being 1,000.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 8.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. SICKLES.

The publication of the dispatch of Gen. GRANT to Gen. SICKLES, dated Aug. 13, wherein the former orders the latter not to permit General Order No. 10 to bar the action of the Federal Courts, was authorized by the President. Standing by itself, eliminated from the rest of the correspondence, its effect, whether so intended or not, is to place Gen. GRANT in a false position. Gen. SICKLES was authorized to print all the correspondence between himself and Gen. GRANT on this subject, and will undoubtedly do so. The President could have done so as well as to furnish this one dispatch, for he has copies of all the dispatches. These dispatches, taken in their regular sequence, show that Gen. GRANT, on the 13th of August, after hearing the statement of the case as presented by BINCKLEY, and at the suggestion of the President and Cabinet, sent to Gen. SICKLES the dispatch above alluded to. The very next morning, without consultation with the President or any one else, deeming that Gen. SICKLES' statement of the case should be heard as well as BINCKLEY'S, he, on his own responsibility, telegraphed to Gen. SICKLES suspending the dispatch of the evening previous, and asking him to report the facts for his consideration. Then followed the brief statement of the case, as embodied in SICKLES' dispatch of the 17th, which was replied to on the same day, Gen. GRANT telling him to follow the course that seemed to be right, and to regard his dispatch of the 13th as entirely withdrawn. Gen. GRANT then laid his action before the President and furnished him with copies of the correspondence. The President responded by removing Gen. SICKLES, but has not yet taken the responsibility of reversing GRANT'S action. The fact that General Order No. 10 is still in full force in the Second Military District is the result of the course pursued by Gen. GRANT.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The Amnesty Proclamation was furnished to the Press this afternoon. Its main features were substantially stated on Saturday. It was concurred in by all the Cabinet except Gen. GRANT, who was not present when it was considered, and to whom it has not been submitted.

TURKISH INTERFERENCE WITH AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

The cable despatch announcing that an American vessel has been interfered with at Crete by the Turkish authorities excites considerable surprise here. It is stated in diplomatic circles that French and other foreign vessels have acted humanely toward poor Christians without being thus thwarted. The action of our naval officers will be sustained by our Government, as they have been only tendering services of humanity, the withholding of which would have been disgraceful under the circumstances.

THE SUSPENSION OF COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

The President favors the suspension of Commissioner ROLLINS, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and a Mr. HILLYER, of New-York, an officer of the Department, has recommended Gen. STEEDMAN for the position. Secretary MCCULLOCH, however, resolutely resists all these efforts for a change, and declares there are no grounds on which charges can be made against Mr. ROLLINS.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Intelligence from New-Orleans announces the death from yellow fever at the Quarantine station of Engineer RENSHNW, of the revenue cutter *Wilderness*, He was a son of Commander RENSHAW, who was killed at Galveston at the time the *Harriet Lane* was captured by the rebels. This is the second officer lost by yellow fever from the *Wilderness* within a week.

THE MISSOURI WAR CLAIM.

Gen. GRAY, the Agent of the State of Missouri, has within two weeks collected $2,800,000 of the war claim of that State, and deposited the same to its credit in New-York. Over five millions of the claim of six millions have now been collected.

A NEW OATH FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

It is reported to-night that BINCKLEY, who is still sitting on Mr. STANBERY'S stool, is preparing a new form of oath for Government employes. What its new features are is not known, but they are supposed to embody allegiance to a new order of things.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 8.

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, met in this city yesterday. There were in attendance President JOHNSON, Gen. GRANT, Gen. BUTLER, Ex-Gov. SMYTHE, Gen. MARTINDALE, Gen. CAVENDER, Mr. GUNCKLE and Dr. WOOLCOTT. Reports from the asylums show that there are now in the three asylums located at Augusta, (Maine,) Columbus, (Ohio,) and Milwaukee, (Wis.,) 600 disabled soldiers, and that 500 more, with their families, are aided by out-door relief at their own houses. Gen. MARTINDALE, from the Committee on the Location of the Central Asylum, reported the purchase of 500 acres of land near Dayton, Ohio, which was confirmed, and an appropriation made for immediate erection of buildings at that place. These, with the new buildings in course of erection at Augusta and Milwaukee, will accommodate 600 more, which, from the applications received for admission, the Board think will be required during the coming Winter. Gen. BUTLER and Mr. GUNCKLE were appointed a committee to procure the establishment of a Post-office at each of the asylums, and also to provide for the appointment of pension officers in the asylums, so that the inmates may receive their pensions wholly through the Asylum officers. Provisions were made for procuring suitable badges to be attached to the uniform of each beneficiary, so that he can easily and at all times be recognized. It was also resolved that no one shall hereafter be dishonorably discharged without the benefit of a fair, regular trial by Court-martial. Major THEODORE YATES was elected as Governor of the Northwestern Branch, and Gen. BUTLER was made temporary Treasurer, he giving bonds in the sum of $100,000. The meeting was an entirely satisfactory one, and the reports showed the several asylums in a most flourishing condition, and that the great work intrusted to these gentlemen was being wisely and faithfully performed.

SUPPOSED POLITICAL DISCLOSURES.

It is understood the President received a letter yesterday from W. CORNELL JEWETT, professing to make sundry important political disclosures affecting the safety of the country, and promising more of the same kind.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Congressional Committee and the Loyalty of Kentucky.

From the Louisville, (Ky.,) Courier, Sept. 6.

The telegraph informs us that a Sub-Committee from the House Committee on Elections, will assemble in the city on the 1st of October, to take evidence in regard to the late Congressional elections in this State. Probably Congress in appointing this Committee to do this job, expected it to smell out some facts which would afford justification or reasonable pretext for the permanent exclusion of our members. There is nothing in the records of any of them which would be sufficient to authorize the House to refuse to admit them to their seats; but it may be that the Committee will direct its attention to the point made by Gen. LOGAN, upon his motion to exclude our representatives. It will be remembered that he did not base his objection to their reception on the ground that they were not each and all loyal, but that they were elected by disloyal constituencies, who were not entitled to be represented. The Committee may possibly discover in the course of its investigations here that there are men in the State who voted for these gentlemen for Congress, who were once disloyal in the broadest sense of that term—that in point of fact they carried muskets on their shoulders during the rebellion, marched behind LEE, JOHNSON, or FORREST, and fired bullets into Union soldiers. Doubtless the Committee will hear of many of this class. They know the fact that there are such men here without any investigation, and if our members are to be excluded from their seats because the votes of these men were cast for them, it is unnecessary to proceed any further. The fact is admitted.

But in the same connection it will be but simple justice to bear in mind that the class referred to form but a very small portion of those who elected our members of Congress. The great mass of those who voted for them were considered sufficiently loyal to be let alone by the Federal authorities during the war. They had no connection with the Confederate armies or Government, remained quietly at home, paid their taxes, stood the draft and obeyed the laws. There is no legal hold upon them.

But what sort of a rule is that in a republican government which goes behind the personal loyalty of a representative elected by the people, who can take the all-embracing iron-clad oath prescribed, and hunt out his constituents and inquire into their political views in times past? Can anyone offer an excuse for such a stretch of authority, or explain the necessity for such extraordinary proceedings?

There is no doubt that all the irregularities and disorders which have occurred in this State during the past twelve months, Judge Lynch's proceedings and all, will be credited to the Democratic Party; and it will be held responsible for them notwithstanding the well-known fact that politics was not in the slightest degree involved in these disturbances, and that the lawlessness referred to has been committed by men of all parties and of both armies. The victims, too, have been about equally divided among those who fought for and those who fought against the Union. Of course no honest or candid report is expected or desired. The idea of sending a committee to Kentucky to investigate the question of the loyalty of its people or representatives is absurd. So long as there is no serious outbreak or disturbance in the State, Congress has no jurisdiction in the premises; and when a serious outbreak or disturbance occurs, it is an army with banners that will be needed and not a little squad of Radical Congressmen.

The "Sixteen Reasons" of the Friends of Mr. Colfax.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Sept. 5.

The friends of Speaker COLFAX—if indeed they are as pretended his friends—make a very great mistake in the character of the circular with which they are flooding the country, giving "sixteen reasons" why Gen. GRANT should not be nominated for the Presidency, and why Mr. COLFAX should. They have a perfect right to maintain that public exigencies require the selection of one who has been educated in the school of statesmanship, rather than in the arena of war; or to urge a doubt whether the General's familiarity with politics is so great as to qualify him for the difficult and delicate responsibilities of the Executive position. That is fair and legitimate criticism. But when they undertake to show that GRANT is in sympathy with the Democratic Party; that he has the suspicious indorsement and support of Copperhead newspapers and leaders; that he has united with JOHNSON in all his "rebellious rows against Congress;" that he has insulted the Republican Party "by indorsing the removal of STANTON"—then they proclaim the most unmitigated falsehoods, and entitle themselves to be branded as slanderers of patriotism and greatness. The language and style of this circular are so infamous, that we can hardly believe it emanated from Republican supporters of Mr. COLFAX. It is impregnated with the Copperhead virus, and breathes the same spirit as was displayed by rebels toward the patriot chieftain during the war. Its origin at Chicago suggests that it may be the fruit of a Democratic plot, concocted at the office of the *Times* in that city. Gen. GRANT was never, in the partisan sense of the term, a Democrat. He voted for President LINCOLN. During five years, he was employed in whipping the Democratic Party into submission to the Government, and did his work so well that the country recognized in him the preserver of its honor and its liberties. When he was fighting rebels at the front, Democratic rebels in the rear heaped upon him every epithet of obloquy that malignity could invent. They charged him with being a drunkard; they called him a "brute" and a "butcher;" they belittled his successes and magnified his reverses. His letters and orders show that not only comprehends political issues, but also that he views them from the standpoint occupied by Congress and by the loyal majority of the people. Instead of having "indorsed" the removal of STANTON, it is a notorious fact that he protested most vigorously against it; that he assumed charge of the War Office as a military man, in obedience to the positive order of his Commander-in-Chief, and that his course was advised by the Secretary himself. It is a falsehood to assert that Democratic or rebel newspapers support him. On the contrary, they almost unanimously denounce his "contumacy," and sustain the President in setting aside his opinions. The nation which he has served so well, and with such patriotic impulse, will not listen patiently to such slurs upon the fame of the hero chieftain. If Mr. COLFAX desires a nomination for the Presidency he has a right to seek it—though the "vaulting ambition" which prompts the effort will surely "o'erleap itself." But neither he nor his supporters are warranted in attempting to promote his aims by defamation of a competitor whose claims upon the people's gratitude are unanswerable.

Politics in Virginia—The Result of Registration.

From the Danville (Va.) Register, Sept. 6.

It is announced on good authority that the excess of the white over the colored voters in the State of Virginia will not be less than twenty thousand. It may be considerably more. This is the fact in the case; now how shall we deal with this fact?

So far as the people are concerned, both white and colored, the masses of them have for some time evinced a disposition to let politics alone. Particularly are they sick of parties. The last Richmond Convention most effectually cured all those obscure aspirants who, in the midst of agitation, expected to be thrown upon the top of the wave and figure there for awhile. It was the best thing that has happened for a people for many a long day. It was a genuine dose of Radical politics, and it was sufficient.

Now we say the people are disposed to have nothing to do with parties and to abide reconstruction. The result of the registration has in no wise changed their views or their course of action. There are some would-be leaders, however, who, we think, are seizing upon the idea of a white majority to fan the flame of party again and to array race against race, pointing the freedmen to the fact that they are in the minority and almost daring them to organize. This seems to us altogether unnecessary. The registration has developed nothing new. We knew before that the whites had this majority in the State.

If the negroes shall organize against us, or shall insist on voting for such candidates as the white people cannot countenance, then, of course, there is no other alternative but a straight up fight, between whites and blacks, in the coming election; but if we could have our preference, we would not have so much of a party contest as that even; and for two reasons—first, it might prejudice the Convention with Congress; second, it might be the beginning of a political conflict between the races, the end of which we will not allow ourselves to contemplate. Can we not manage the colored population yet awhile? Cannot this problem, by prudence and caution, be so worked out as to secure to the State all we want, both as regards Federal relations and domestic affairs? We think so, if every man will determine to have no other politics for the present but the politics of reconstruction according to the letter and spirit of the Congressional law.

The Successor of Gov. Helm—A New Election Necessary.

From the Louisville Courier, Sept. 6.

The possibility of the death, at an early day, of Gov. HELM has aroused no little inquiry into the question as to who will be his successor. The general impression seems to be that the duties of the office will devolve, under the Constitution, upon the Lieutenant-Governor. This is a mistake. By the third article of the seventeenth section of the State Constitution it is provided that "should the Governor be impeached, removed from office, die, refuse to qualify, resign, or be absent from the State, the Lieutenant-Governor shall exercise all the power and authority appertaining to the office of Governor, until another be duly elected and qualified, or the Governor absent or impeached shall return or be acquitted." The 18th section, Ib., provides: "And if during the vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached, removed from office, refuse to qualify, resign, die, or be absent from the State, the Speaker of the Senate shall in like manner administer the Government: Provided, that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor before the first two years of the term shall have expired, a new election for Governor shall take place to fill such vacancy. If the Lieutenant Governor shall be called upon to administer the Government, and shall, while in such administration resign, die, or be absent from the State, during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State for the time being to convene the Senate for the purpose of choosing a Speaker."—(Sec. 20.)

It will be seen from the foregoing that no provision is made to administer the Government during the sickness of the Governor, nor is there any specific directions as to the manner of calling the election, or time when it shall be ordered, or by whom ordered. The Legislature, in the 6th article, section 4, of title "Elections," has provided for ordering of a new election of Governor, by directing that, "When a vacancy happens in the office of Governor requiring an election, the proclamation therefore shall be issued by the Chief-Justice, or, if he is absent from the State, by the Judge of the Court of Appeals having the shortest unexpired term," but has made no provision to administer the Government when the Governor is sick.

The power given the Lieutenant to act as Governor is only when the Governor is impeached, removed from office, dies, refuses to qualify, resigns, or is absent from the State; and during Gov. HELM'S sickness no one under the Constitution or law can act in his stead. This is a great blunder in the Constitution and statutes. In the case of the death of Gov. HELM it will be seen that a new election must immediately occur to fill the vacancy.

The Political Campaign in Iowa.

The political campaign in Iowa was fairly inaugurated by the Republicans, on the 2d inst., and the canvass will be earnestly prosecuted until election day. Iowa speakers, as well as prominent men from abroad, are to take part on both the Republican and the Democratic side, and the canvass promises to be one of the most active ever held in that State. The Republican Party is reported to be well organized in all parts of the State. Nearly all the counties held their Conventions on the 31st ult. and made their local nominations. Most of them passed resolutions denouncing the President, and demanding his impeachment, and this is declared to be the unanimous feeling of the Radical Republicans of the State. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"I judge that the Republicans will carry the State by from thirty-five to fifty thousand majority. They are well organized, and the late conduct of President JOHNSON has aroused their fighting spirit to fever heat, so that they will do good work. Some attempt has been made to start a new party in Iowa, but it is so palpably a Copperhead dodge to carry a few Republican counties, that the Radicals will not be taken in at all. The opposing tickets are as follows:

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Col. Samuel Merrill.
Lieutenant-Governor—Col. John Scott.
Judge of the Supreme Court—J. M. Beck.
Attorney-General—Major Henry O'Connor.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—D. F. Wells.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—Chas. Mason.
Lieutenant-Governor—D. M. Harris.
Judge of the Supreme Court—John H. Craig.
Attorney-General—W. T. Barker.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—M. L. Fisher.

There is a Legislature to elect, but it will not be called upon to choose a successor to United States Senator JAMES W. GRIMES, whose time does not expire till March 4, 1871. The statement that the Legislature would choose a successor of Senator GRIMES—which has appeared in several papers—is incorrect."

The Maine State Election.

The annual State election in Maine occurs to-day, (Monday.) The officers to be elected are the Governor and members of the Legislature. Gen. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, the Republican candidate for Governor, has held the office for one year, he having been elected in 1866 by the largest majority ever given in that State for any candidate. Hon. EBEN F. PILLSBURY, who was defeated by Gen. CHAMBERLAIN last year, has been again nominated by the Democrats as their standard-bearer. A correspondent, writing from Augusta, the State capital, gives as follows his estimate of the Republican majority:

"From such estimates as I have made from returns carefully collected from my usually well-informed sources, I should judge it will not exceed 18,000, and not less than 15,000. The Democrats confidently count on carrying several counties, but my impression is that they will be disappointed, although it is not quite clear but what they may triumph in Aroostook. On account of their persistent hostility to the amended Prohibitory Law and Constabulary Law, they will undoubtedly make a few gains in representatives to the Legislature, which result will be far more advantageous and conducive to harmony and unity in the Republican ranks than it will be to the weal and interest of the Opposition. Aside from the local issue just referred to, which the Democrats have foisted into the canvass, we look in vain for any well-defined principle which they have announced in their platform and through their organs in the hope of wresting the political power of the State from its present hands. They condemn in unmeasured terms the reconstruction policy of Congress, but suggest no plan of their own to be pursued for the restoration of the late recusant States to their former relations in the Union. They do not appeal to the record of their party for vindication and support. Their sympathies are betrayed in favor of repudiating the national securities, while the removals of STANTON and SHERIDAN cause rejoicing, and the usurpations of President JOHNSON are indorsed with cordiality. Their secret organization, known as the P. L. L., will avail them nothing. The people will be true to their instincts, and will not fail to give a good report of themselves on the day of election."

The North Carolina Republican State Convention.

Among the resolutions reported by the Committee at the North Carolina Republican State Convention in Raleigh last week, were the following:

Resolved, That the confiscation of private property for political offences is repugnant to republican liberty, and ought not to be resorted to, except as an inexorable necessity to save the life of the nation, after all other means have been tried, and the Republican Party in North Carolina does not consider that the present condition of public affairs justifies the confiscation of personal property, and hopes that no such necessity will arise.

Resolved, That in order to carry into effect the principles of universal liberty and civil and political equality, every male citizen of the age of twenty-one ought to be allowed to vote in all popular elections and be freely admitted to the ballot-box, unrestrained by compulsion, threats or violence, and such other of the requirements of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, so far as it relates to the question of suffrage.

Resolved, That the Republican Party in North Carolina faithfully and energetically sustains the policy of Congress on the subject of Reconstruction, and will spare no effort to secure, under it, the restoration of the State to the Union. It is nevertheless constrained to call the attention of Congress to the continuance of the disfranchisement and disability now imposed upon thousands of true and loyal citizens, while as many thousands of the devotees of treason and of continued schemes against the peace and integrity of the Republic, are invested with the full powers and franchises of citizenship, which they are using, too effectually, to frustrate the efforts of those who are laboring, thus trammeled, to perpetuate the Union, to place the national peace and safety on a sure foundation, and render eternal the great and correct principles of Union, liberty and equality.

For the first resolution quoted above a member offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Republican Party of North Carolina on the subject of confiscation and all other matters pertaining to reconstruction, will faithfully adhere and abide by the reconstruction plan and measures of Congress.

After a long discussion the substitute was adopted by a large majority. The President of the Convention was authorized to appoint a committee to urge upon Congress to "restrain within just and safe limits, the disability" complained of in the third resolution.

The New-Orleans Comptroller Submits to Military Force.

From the New Orleans Times, Sept. 3.

Quite an excitement was raised in front of the Comptroller's office at 12 o'clock yesterday, the banquette and streets being filled with people. It appears that the newly-appointed Comptroller, Mr. MANDEL, appeared yesterday morning to enter upon the duties of his office, and announced that fact to Mr. MOHAN, the old Comptroller. The latter promptly declined to vacate, unless the claim was backed by military force. Whereupon Mr. MANDEL went to headquarters and reported the fact. In a short time Col. FORSYTH made his appearance in the Comptroller's office, accompanied by a corporal and two privates, and asked Mr. MOHAN if he would yield. The latter gave in to the military force, and bayonets triumphed. When we left the City Hall the crowd had dispersed, and Messrs. MOHAN and MANDEL seemed to be on the best of terms.

The Election in Alabama.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Sept. 5.

A gentleman of position writing from Atlanta on the 2d inst. says:

"In order to insure a full vote on the adoption of the Constitution, Gen. POPE favors the election of State officers at the same time. He also holds that any person eligible to registration is eligible to a seat in the Convention, and will make no order on the subject." It ought to be very well understood by this time that the 9th section of the supplementary act applies only to persons elected or appointed after its passage, during the existence of the Provisional Government. Members to the Convention will not be chosen by virtue of any State or municipal authority, nor by appointment of a military commander."

President Johnson and Gen. Pope.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, Sept. 5.

A friend direct from Washington, in whom we have implicit confidence, informs us that President JOHNSON told him in a recent conversation, that he cordially approved of the sentiments expressed by Gen. POPE in his recent letter to Mr. AKERMAN. This is a mark of President JOHNSON'S good sense, and we hope nothing may occur between the President and district commanders in the least calculated to disturb or set back the great work of reconstruction.

Gen. McClellan Sent For.

The Boston *Advertiser's* Washington dispatches of the 6th inst. contain the following:

"It is known that the President's friends have telegraphed for Gen. MCCLELLAN to come here, and also that he is expected by the 1st of October if he consents to attach himself to the President's cause. Just how Mr. JOHNSON expects to use him has not definitely become known."

THE ANTIETAM DEDICATION.

Official Programme of Arrangements.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 8.

The following is the programme for the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery on the 17th of September:

ORDER OF PROCESSION

at the ceremonies of the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery and the laying of the corner-stone of the monument, Sept. 17, 1867.

Sept. 17, 1867.
Aids. Chief Marshal. Aids.
Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, U. S. A.
Artillery.
Infantry.
Gen. Grant and Staff.
Major-Gen. McClellan and Staff.
Major-Gen. Burnside and Staff.
Ex-Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.
Officers and Soldiers of the Armies of the United States.
Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.
The President of the United States.
The Cabinet Ministers.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Vice-Admiral Porter and Staff.
The Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.
The Orator, Chaplains and Poet.
Committee of Arrangements.
Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.
The Governors of the several States and Territories and their Staffs.
Board of Managers of the Antietam National Cemetery.
Mayors of Baltimore and Washington and other Cities.
Masonic Fraternity.
Knights Templar.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS

and order of exercises for the ceremonies for the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery, and laying of the corner-stone of the monument, Sept. 17, 1867.

The Marshal and Assistant Marshals will assemble at Keedysville at 9 o'clock A. M.

The military will form at Keedysville at 10:30 A. M., on the pike leading to Sharpsburgh, west of the railroad.

The Masons and other civic bodies will form on the pike leading to Sharpsburgh, east of the railroad, with their right resting on the railroad crossing at the same time.

The head of the column will move at 11 o'clock A. M., (or upon the arrival of the Presidential party,) up the pike to the Cemetery grounds.

The military will form in line at the entrance to the Cemetery, (as may be directed,) and present arms, when the President of the United States and all who are to occupy the stand shall pass to the same.

Ladies will occupy the left of the stand, and it is desirable that they be upon the ground as early as 11 o'clock A. M.

The exercises will take place as soon as the entire procession is in position on the ground, as follows:

Music—Band.
Prayer by Rev. Hiram Mattison, of New-Jersey.
Music—Band.
Introductory remarks by the Governor of Maryland.
Music—Hymn composed by Rev. Edward Meyer, of Pennsylvania.
Laying of the corner-stone by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland.
Oration by Hon. A. W. Bradford, Ex-Governor of Maryland.
Music—Hymn, composed by Rev. Edward Meyer, of Pennsylvania, to be sung under the leadership of Wm. E. Macdonough, of New-York.
Remarks by the President of the United States.
Music—Band.
Poem by Clarence F. Buhler, of New-York.
Music—Band.
Benediction.

After the benediction the procession will be dismissed, and the Marshal and Assistant Marshals will form and escort the President and party to the cars at Keedysville.

Salutes will be fired at sunrise, during the movement of the procession, and at the close of the exercises.

JAMES M. MOORE,
Chief Marshal.

Trains will leave Baltimore at 4:30, 6, 7 and 8 o'clock A. M. for Keedysville, and return in the evening. Keedysville is about two miles from the Cemetery. Fare on the railroad is reduced one-third. Tickets for the round trip are from New-York and return, $13 75; Philadelphia, $9 35; Columbus, Ohio, $19 15; Cincinnati, $22, and Washington, $6.

Among the more recent answers to the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, are those from the Governors of New-Jersey and Connecticut, who will attend the dedication ceremonies.

The vocal music for the occasion will be led by WILLIAM E. MACDONOUGH, of New-York, and two hymns (prepared by Rev. EDWARD MEYER, of Philadelphia, late a Chaplain in the army, one of whose sons fell on the field and lies buried there,) will be sung, adding a peculiar personal interest to the occasion.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

The Change of Commanders—The Orders Issued.

The order of Gen. SICKLES, on resigning the command of the Second Military District, and that of Gen. CANBY, on assuming the same, are as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 84.—I. In compliance with General Orders No. 80, Headquarters of the Army, current series, the undersigned has been relieved of the command of the Second Military District by Brevet Major-Gen. EDWARD R. S. CANBY.

II. The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to acknowledge the fidelity and zeal with which the officers and troops under his command have discharged their duties; and likewise to express his grateful sense of the diligence and zeal which have distinguished the commanding officers of posts and officers of the staff in the responsible positions they have filled.

III. Capt. J. W. CLOUS, Thirty-eighth Infantry, Aid-de-Camp, is hereby relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

D. E. SICKLES, Major-General.

Official: J. W. CLOUS, Captain Thirty-eighth Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

GEN. CANBY'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 85.—I. Under the authority of the assignment announced in General Orders No. 80, of the 26th ultimo, from the Headquarters of the Army, the undersigned assumes command of the Second Military District.

All existing orders and regulations are adopted and confirmed, and will be observed and enforced unless hereafter modified or revoked by proper authority.

II. The following officers are announced upon the staff of the Commanding General:

Second Lieut. LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Eleventh United States Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

First Lieut. O. M. MITCHELL, Fourth United States Artillery, Aid-de-Camp.

Brevet Col. E. W. DENNIS, Major and Judge Advocate.

Major JAMES P. ROY, Sixth United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Brevet Capt. H. E. HAZEN, First Lieutenant Eighth United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. R. O. TYLER, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. W. BURNS, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, Chief Commissary.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. CHARLES PAGE, Surgeon, U. S. A., Medical Director.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. W. NICHOLLS, Major and Paymaster, U. S. A., Disbursing Officer of Civil Fund.

Brevet Capt. WILLIAM PRINCE, First Lieutenant, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Chief Ordnance Officer.

Brevet Col. E. W. HINKS, Lieutenant-Colonel Fortieth United States Infantry, Provost-Marshal-General.

III. Temporarily and until further orders, the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General will be performed by Second Lieut. LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aid-de-Camp.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brig.-Gen. and Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. A.

Official: O. M. MITCHELL, Aid-de-Camp.

YELLOW FEVER.

Ravages of the Disease in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, Sept. 3.

From the published reports we glean some facts concerning yellow fever which cannot fail to prove interesting. The yellow fever made its appearance about the 1st of August—probably there was not a well-authenticated case of the disease prior to that date. During the month the average deaths per day were 8 3-7, or about one death to each 31,000 of our population. Since the 16th or 17th of the month we have published a daily record of the deaths, and, when it could be ascertained, the place where each occurred. From this daily record we ascertain that during the latter half of the month 89 fatal cases, or more than one-third the yellow fever mortality for the entire month, occurred in the Charity Hospital. Of these 89 cases, it is safe to presume, that by far the greater number were so advanced in the fatal stages of the disease before entering that charitable refuge, that recovery was impossible. The long list of "picked up on ——— street, sick and destitute—sent to the Charity Hospital," which the police books exhibit for the last few weeks, will be found included almost entire in the hospital record of yellow fever mortality. Further investigation will show that the numerous deaths from the scourge which have occurred at the Hotel Dieu and other hospitals, on shipboard and in boarding-houses, are of persons who neglected more or less the earlier warning symptoms of the disease—who struggled against its inroads until the skill of physicians could avail nothing. Had many of those who now fill untimely graves, upon being first attacked by the fell destroyer, remained perfectly quiet and followed the directions of a competent nurse, they might at the present moment be in the enjoyment of health and strength. Such is the opinion of many leading medical men, who declare that the prevailing type of the disease is unusually mild, and yields readily to timely and proper treatment. The nativities of the deceased are rather suggestive. By looking over the daily reports for the last half of the month just passed, we ascertain that four natives of Louisiana are included—two adult males, one young female and an infant. Only 46 natives of the entire United States are registered, and these mainly Eastern men. Seventy-six were from Germany and Prussia, while several more were natives of adjoining States, whose customs and habits of life are about the same. Thirty-five were Frenchmen, 20 Irishmen and a dozen or so unknown, while the remainder of the list is made up of half a dozen English, a Scotchman, three or four Italians, the same proportion of Finns and Sicilians, and so on through the list of races and nationalities.

Report of the New-Orleans Board of Health.

At the regular meeting of the New-Orleans Board of Health, on the 3d inst., the report of the Committee on Health was presented, as follows:

The Committee on Health have to report a considerable increase of cases of yellow fever, there being 151 deaths since the last meeting of this Board. On the 28th of August, fifteen; 29th, twenty; 30th, twenty-six; 31st, twenty-two; Sept. 1, seventeen; 2d, twenty-six; 3d, twenty-five, and during the same period the returns show three deaths from cholera. These reports give conclusive evidence to your Committee that the disease of yellow fever has now become epidemic. While we consider the disease epidemic, we still adhere to the opinion that it is of a very mild type, and in proportion to the number of cases there have been very few deaths. The great number of poor persons in our midst, together with the increase of cases of yellow fever, induce your Committee to suggest that the Howard Association again reorganize for the purpose of relieving those who are in indigent circumstances. The communication referred to your Committee from the Collector of the Port has been duly considered, and the President should be directed to inform the Collector that yellow fever is now considered epidemic in New-Orleans. Respectfully submitted.

WM. G. AUSTIN,
Chairman Committee on Health.

Assassination of Mrs. Bonfoey in Texas.

From the Caddo Gazette, Aug. 31.

Mrs. BONFOEY was assassinated in Marshall, Texas, on Monday night, an ax being used as the weapon. She was the wife of the Collector of the United States Internal Revenue, and it is presumed that the murderer was in search of money. The funds had been in her possession a few days before, but had been deposited in proper hands for safe keeping. We learn that a great deal of excitement was caused by this foul murder, but no clue has been yet obtained. The husband of this lady is in jail awaiting his trial for the murder of Col. FOWLER, of Jefferson, Texas.

THE WEST.

The Political Campaign in Illinois—The Temperance Question in Iowa and Wisconsin—Agricultural Fairs—Sporting Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 6, 1867.

We are not to have much of a contest in this State this Fall. Only local officers are to be elected, and these will merely create a scramble between the different aspirants and their friends. The offices—such as Sheriff and County Treasurer—are many of them quite lucrative, and they will be filled in a large number of cases by wounded soldiers. This is as it should be all over the country. In some of the closely contested counties partisan tickets will be run.

In Wisconsin and Iowa there will be an animated contest. In the latter prohibition *vs.* license will enter quite largely into the canvass, as the Republican Party in that State are in a measure committed to the cause of temperance and good morals, as represented by the existing prohibitory law. There is a "People's Party," which means simply a union of the whisky and beer Republicans with the Democrats. In Wisconsin the State Convention attempted to avoid this issue by getting a-straddle of the fence, with a slight leaning toward the lager beer side, relying upon party discipline to keep the temperance men in the traces. It remains to be seen how the experiment of riding two horses at once will succeed.

We are in the midst of the fair season. County fairs are being held, and soon the whole will culminate in the grand show of the State Society at Quincy. This has been a capital season for making the raw material for these exhibitions of the products of the soil. The Chicago and Cook County Horticultural Society have had their show during the present week. It was a splendid one in many respects. In exotics it exceeds any we have ever witnessed. In one feature of our county fairs there has been a much needed improvement. The horse-racing, with its demoralizing surroundings, has been in a great measure done away with. Hitherto, with many of them it has been a principal feature, and has drawn together the blacklegs and gamblers from far and near to spread demoralization among the rural community. However, horse-racing is not so popular as it was on these occasions. It is to be hoped that State fairs will follow this example.

For some reason or other the price of grain has stiffened in our market. This may be the effect of the operations of the grain gamblers, and it may arise from the serious apprehensions which are entertained of a frost so early that the corn crop will be materially injured. There has already been a slight frost in various localities away from the lake, and the weather for the past week, until to-day, has been decidedly cool and the nights chilly. We want two weeks more of good weather before corn will be placed out of harm's way; and in many sections the threshing of the wheat has disappointed expectations as to quantity; yet there is an immense surplus, especially in Wisconsin and Minnesota, while Iowa is well up with her neighbors, and Illinois has a few million bushels to spare.

Chicago is just now overrun with all sorts of rascals, who float around with the races. The opening of a "season" is always attended with a great influx of thieves, burglars, gamblers, &c., &c., and during racing week crime and vice hold high carnival. *Dexter* is here, "trotting his last trot," it is understood, and some respectable people are drawn to the course to witness the spectacle. He is to give a benefit to the Soldier's Fair before he goes into retiracy in BONNER'S stables.

The Chicago Clock Company, at Austinville, one of our western suburbs, is now turning out a large number of clocks. It employs about 120 hands, and proposes to materially increase this number. The new tower for the water-works, at the shore end of the tunnel, is about completed. The Government is about entering upon the construction of a magnificent marine hospital, on lands purchased just beyond the northern line of the city. From the description of the building, we should judge that it will cost in the neighborhood of half a million. It is intended to accommodate from 160 to 175 patients. The present hospital has had in it from half-a-dozen to about thirty. Extensive preparations are making for the great Soldiers' Fair, which is to come off in this city about the middle of November. The amount of grain in store in this city is: wheat, 429,876 bushels; corn, 765,186; oats, 289,468; rye, 77,455; barley, 128,237. There are now about 75 soldiers in the Soldiers' Home of this city. The Home will receive this month $12,000, being the first installment of the State appropriation made by the Legislature last Winter, and the first aid the lady managers have had from any source except voluntary contributions. Trade is quite brisk in nearly every department, and money is somewhat easier. The lake business is better and freights have gone up to a remunerative figure. The Courts are grinding out divorce cases about as rapidly as usual. The city is quite healthy, although there is the usual seasonable mortality among infants. No cholera yet.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Celebrated Howland Will Case Again in Court—$1,100,000 Involved.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 6, 1867.

In the United States Circuit Court to-morrow the Howland will case will be tried. This case has been before the public several years, and has attracted public attention both on account of the large sum involved and the high respectability of the parties. The subject matter never would have showed itself beyond the Probate Court, had it not been for a "family difficulty" and a secret agreement alleged to have been made between the testatrix and the niece and sole heir-at-law, Mrs. HETTY GREEN, *nee* ROBINSON. The following is a brief history of the case:

Some time in 1812 the firm of ISAAC HOWLAND & Co. was established, the junior member of the firm being GIDEON HOWLAND, a son-in-law of ISAAC. For more than fifty years it was a leading firm in the City of New-Bedford. Its business increased from $90,000 to $5,000,000. Whales were plenty, and oil in those days was generally used as an illuminator. In 1820 THOMAS MANDALL was admitted into the firm as partner, and at the death of the senior member the business was continued and conducted by GIDEON HOWLAND and Mr. MANDALL. In 1833 EDWARD MOTT ROBINSON married Miss ABBY S. HOWLAND, a daughter of GIDEON, and MOTT became a member of the firm. In 1850 GIDEON HOWLAND, the only surviving member of the original house, died, leaving an immense property, which was divided between Mrs. ROBINSON and his only daughter. Miss SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND. Following the death of Mr. HOWLAND Miss SYLVIA became a member of the firm, Mr. MANDALL managing the business; he also managed the immense property of Mrs. ROBINSON. MOTT ROBINSON, for some reason, was disliked by all persons who came in contact with him—and this fact is an incident entering into the peculiarities of the suit brought by HETTY. In 1861 Mr. ROBINSON withdrew from the firm in New-Bedford, and went to New-York where he engaged in some kind of mercantile business. Mrs. ROBINSON died in New-Bedford in 1859. Miss HETTY, her daughter, continued to reside with her aunt, Miss HOWLAND, in New-Bedford. Mr. ROBINSON died some time in 1865, leaving a property estimated at $4,000,000. By the provisions of his will he gave to HETTY $1,000,000 outright, and left the balance, save $30,000, to his executors in trust. At this period of her life HETTY was well provided for. She is about thirty-four years of age, and married a few months since to a New-York gentleman.

Miss HOWLAND, the aunt, died in June, 1865, at the age of 59. She left a property amounting to between two and three millions of dollars. She made a will, dated Sept. 1, 1863. A codicil is attached to it, dated Nov. 28, 1864. The amount of the sum bequeathed reaches $1,100,000.

The records of the Court show that the will of Miss HOWLAND was first offered for probate on the 6th of August, 1865, at New-Bedford. The subscribing witnesses to the will and codicil were Dr. JACOB BIGELOW, of Boston; Hon. THOMAS D. ELLIOT, of New-Bedford; Hon. JOHN M. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM C. TABER, Esq., and SIMPSON HART. The final hearing in the matter was on the 25th of September, when the will was admitted to probate. Miss HETTY was present with able counsel to contest it; but it was shown by the executor, Mr. MANDALL, that Miss HOWLAND, in her sick chamber, assented to each and every paragraph mentioned in the will and codicil, including the residuary bequest to Miss HETTY. To this item Miss HOWLAND remarked: "That is right—HETTY will have enough." About a week before the deceased died Dr. BIGELOW and Mr. WILLIAMS made a draft of the codicil, and, as was shown in the Probate Court, the copy which was signed was written on the day of its date. After it was signed deceased said it was a codicil to her will, and that it was in accordance with her wishes. In evidence it was shown that there was no doubt of Miss HOWLAND'S competency. At her request the fact of the codicil was kept a secret even to HETTY.

Having failed to break down the will on the ground of unsoundness of mind, HETTY, by her counsel, gave notice to the respondent, MANDALL, of an intention to file a bill in equity. And now appears the secret of the request made by Miss HOWLAND to keep private the codicil attached to the will, according to the allegations of the plaintiff. HETTY had lived with and was brought up and educated by the testatrix. In fact, Miss HOWLAND performed the duties of a mother toward the complainant. At the time she came into possession of property from her mother she entertained no very pleasant feelings toward Mr. ROBINSON, the father of the complainant; and, for the purpose of spiting somebody, and in case HETTY should survive her aunt, requested complainant to make a will, so that in the event of her decease before her father, MOTT should be cut off from any benefit of the property. She also agreed that if this arrangement was complied with, they would exchange wills. The arrangement was complied with, and wills were exchanged, but with the tacit understanding that neither party was to make any other will without notice and coming into possession of their own wills. Miss HETTY'S will was dated Sept. 19, 1860, by which she gave all her property to her issue, if any, and, in default, to charitable purposes. The aunt received the will in obedience to this tacit understanding; and the instrument was found among her papers after her death. The aunt, however, had failed to give HETTY her will at the same time. A draft of one was made, but the date was left blank. It was finally executed and delivered two years afterward.

It will be noticed that notwithstanding the secret agreement made between the aunt and the neice, Miss HOWLAND made another will, in September, 1863, and a codicil, in November, 1864. Miss HETTY declares that she was ignorant of this fact; it was also contrary to the tacit understanding. The will, too, as already noticed, was admitted to probate. On the death of Miss HOWLAND the will was found to contain a bequest of $100,000 to EDWARD MOTT ROBINSON. The codicil attached to it, made a year afterward, revokes the bequest of $100,000 to ROBINSON.

All the last Spring the Court was engaged in taking testimony in regard to the authenticity of the last will and codicil. Experts have been examined with reference to the genuineness of the signatures, and many were the reports growing out of the case. The testimony covers nearly one thousand pages. The trial promises to be one of unusual interest.

VIGIL.

A Maryland Democratic Journal on Impartial Suffrage.

The York (Penn.) *Gazette*, a Democratic journal, predicts that Congress, at its next session, will declare that the Governments of Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware are not republican in form, and will insist in "engrafting negro suffrage" upon their Constitutions. The *Gazette* concludes that "then there will be a 'general muss,' and an overthrow of Congress." The Frederick (Md.) *Union*, one of the most violent Democratic journals of Western Maryland, comments upon and indorses these statements and opinions, and says:

We assure our contemporary that if the good people of Maryland, by a fair vote at the ballot-box on the 18th inst., decide in favor of the adoption of the new Constitution, as we believe they will by a large majority, and the satraps of the "Rump Congress" undertake to overthrow it, as they threaten will be the case, and attempt to fasten a military despotism upon the freemen of this State, there will indeed be a "muss" that will overthrow the whole machinery of Radical despotism. We know that President Johnson will never permit such an act of rascality to take place without a desperate struggle, and at his call more than a million of men, strong-minded men, "men who know their rights and dare maintain them," will rally to the rescue of a violated Constitution with a will that will make such rotten traitors and tyrants as Stevens, Butler, Schenck, Sumner & Co. quake and fear. The Democrats are not to be intimidated. They will do their duty like men.

A special dispatch from Omaha to the St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following: "A most immense meeting took place last night of the Republican Party. Senator THAYER, Gens. ESTABROOK, WORTHINGTON and STRICKLAND addressed the meeting, and aroused great enthusiasm. Col. GWYNNE was requested to speak, and his name was placed on a placard as speaker. Gen. STRICKLAND, a staunch Republican, introduced GWYNNE to the audience, under the pretence of speaking for the Republican Party. He suddenly unmasked himself, and denounced the Republicans as tyrants. Great excitement prevailed. Republicans and honest Democrats hissed him off the stage. Senator THAYER spoke to the audience. It is not the first time spies have been in loyal camps; when we find them we hang them. To-day all hands denounce him as a spy and a traitor."

ARRESTS FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Saturday evening, Officers COTTREL and BRADY, of the Twentieth Precinct, noticed a German man and woman going into several small shops in Eighth-avenue, near Forty-fourth-street, and making small purchases. Considering the circumstances suspicious, they arrested the parties, when twelve 25 cent counterfeit currency stamps were found upon their persons. The prisoners gave the names of FREDERICK and ELIZABETH DAVIS, and they will be turned over to the United States authorities.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

DR. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

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Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel* (Official Journal of the French Empire.) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

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MARRIED.

STEVENS—FOSTER.—At Newburgh, Vt., Thursday, Sept. 5, by Rev. I. Luce, JOHN E. STEVENS, of New-York, to HATTIE E. FOSTER, of Newburgh.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—Suddenly, on Friday, Aug. 30, at the residence of his aggrieved parents, Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., FRANK J., only son of J. F. and Susan Arthur, aged 13 years, 5 months and 26 days.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

BROWNING.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 6, ADDIE LOUISA, infant daughter of William C. and Addie Browning, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its grandmother, Mrs. John D. Scott, No. 34 West 46th-st., on Monday, at 10 A. M.

CRANE.—In Morrisania, on Thursday, Sept. 5, MARY L. CRANE, daughter of the late Anson and Experience Crane, of Southeast, N. Y.

DE YOUNG.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, ISAAC R. DE YOUNG, aged 71 years, formerly of London, England.

FRASER.—At Dobb's Ferry, on Saturday morning, Sept. 7, JAMES, only son of James and Ella K. Fraser, aged 6 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, at Dobb's Ferry, on Monday, 9th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

HOYT.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 6, MARY HOYT, widow of the late James M. Hoyt.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of the 12:15 train from New-York.

KNEELAND.—On Saturday, Sept. 7, MARTHA G., widow of Lawrence Kneeland.

Her friends and those of her sons, S. R., W. G. and F. L. Kneeland, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 18 Lafayette-place, on Monday, 9th, at 2 o'clock.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Sept. 7, HENRY ROGERS, second son of Henry C. and Hannah M. Martin, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 131 Franklin-av.

PECK.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Sept. 7, CATHARINE M., wife of Joseph Peck.

Funeral services at the Episcopal Chapel on Monday, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are invited.

STOUT.—On Saturday, Sept. 7, EMILY P., wife of N. R. Stout, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 220 East 84th-st., on Monday, Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

STORM.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. , of congestion of the lungs, ISAAC A. STORM.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Mark's Church, 10th-st., corner of 2d-av., on Monday afternoon, Sept. 9, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

TOWNSEND.—At Oyster Bay, on Saturday, Sept. 7, SANFORD COLBY, son of Edward M. and Belinda B. Townsend, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Oyster Bay on Monday, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains by Long Island Railroad leave James-slip at 10 A. M.

TUCKER.—On Saturday, Sept. 7, JOSEPH TUCKER, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

TREVOR.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 7, at Glenwood, LOUISA STEWART, wife of John B. Trevor.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, Lispenard Stewart, are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday morning, at 11½ o'clock, from the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, without further notice.

WILLIS.—On Seventh Day, Ninth Month, (Sept. 7,) ANNA W. WILLIS, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at No. 202 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, at 2½ P. M. to-day.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 184.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 5, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman was found at No. 18 Grand-street, in the rear, aged about thirty-five years, slim built, black hair, thin, long face, five feet four inches high, dressed as follows: Drab merino dress, balmoral skirt, white blanket petticoat, leather gaiters laced up in front, white chemise and white stockings. Body at the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 185.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of East Twenty-fourth-street, aged about forty-five years, brown hair, blue eyes, clean-shaved face, five feet six inches high, dressed as follows: Black and white plaid vest, dark pants, leather boots, white knit undershirt, white muslin shirt. Found on the person the following amount of money: $2 92. Body at the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 186.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 6, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Murray-street, North River, aged about forty years, stout built, reddish brown hair, full face, and light whiskers, dressed as follows: Blue fine navy coat, blue vest, black pants, tied shoes, brown socks, white shirt, gray undershirt, black satin cravat. Found on the person the following amount of money: $31. Body in the water a few days; sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

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OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 7, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and reopened the 19th September.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 52 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.
By order.
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business. By Order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, and the election of directors will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of Grant & Son, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Aug. 28, 1867.

A dividend of five per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 16th of September, proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Ocean National Bank in the City of New-York. Dividends remaining unpaid at the expiration of thirty days will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. The transfer books will close on Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two and one-half Per Cent. out of the net earnings of quarter ending Aug. 19, payable at the Company's Office, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopened Sept. 12.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSE
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG, corner South 7th and 1st sts., allows 6 per cent. interest on sums from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF JOSEPH GOLDMARK, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 22d day of November, 1853, for an improvement in facing ends of percussion caps, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 22d day of November, 1867.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 9th day of September, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of October, 1867:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Court of Oyer and Terminer.
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Parts 2 and 3.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors for Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors for Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites.
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture.
BY
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery and 130 and 132 Hester-st.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

SCHOOL DESKS
Of first quality, and new styles.
SUPERIOR PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS
on hand and made to order, at the
LOWEST PRICES.
For cuts and prices, direct to
F. C. BROWNELL, No. 21 John-st., New-York.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFULLY arranged photographic gallery, with the most perfect and complete apparatus for producing photographs; located Troy, N. Y.; an excellent opportunity to invest in a profitable and safe business. Address Box No. 340 Troy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE DRUG AND paint business near New-York City, doing a good business of $60,000 to $75,000 per annum; to be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply to M. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 128 William-st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PARTNER WITH a cash capital of $15,000 to $20,000, active or special, in the business of manufacturing glue, now in full operation. Full particulars may be had by addressing GLUE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A GENTS' FURNISHING AND hosiery store; one of the best stands in the City, having been established 22 years, the proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

AUXILIARY TO A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS are true weights and measures. Standard Scales at JONES' Scale Works, No. 23 Park-row. Low prices always.

WANTED—A SMALL, GOOD, SECOND-HAND safe. Address, giving inside dimensions, maker and price, Box No. 1,728 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—The immense stock at CALVIN WITTY'S depot will now be offered at great bargains, several second-hand carriages, hearses, coaches. No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st. 1,000 sets harness.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, George W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its Twenty-fifth Annual Session on Monday, Sept. 9, 1867.

Messrs. E. O. Lamson,	Samuel T. Knapp,
James R. Floyd,	Christopher Gwyer,
W. A. Meade,	Nelson Sherwood,
Gardner A. Sage,	James M. Coburn,
August Noel,	Francis P. Sage,
Messrs. A. R. Wetmore,	John Tappin,
Robert Bonner,	Albert Weber,
George Hoffman,	Cornelius Poillon,
John Hillhouse,	George Mitchell
Charles Bliven,	Thomas Crane.

and more than 100 other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circular to be had at the Institute and bookstores.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point, and Naval Academy, are allowed (individually) to join higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit. Under this advantage H. M. Reed last year prepared his entire knowledge of Latin and Greek for admission to College, besides reaching the highest class in French, and attending to other studies.

On admission, students who are prepared, may enter the Post-Graduate Class.

Pupils admitted at any time, and new ones charged only from time of entering.

Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms moderate, and extra branches optional.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—DOLBEAR'S system of "hand-training," No. 609 Broadway, will positively remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and enable any person to write with ease, elegance and satisfaction. Lessons day or evening. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. For circular or admission address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.

As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.

Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 107 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 26th of September.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Reopens Sept. 2. Address
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 38th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

SELECT LADIES' SCHOOL, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO.—MRS. HOLMES and MISS WIGLEY have a few vacancies for boarders. The course of study includes a liberal English education, with music, drawing, painting and the Latin, French, Italian and German languages. Terms moderate. Brampton is a healthy town, about 20 miles distant from Toronto, on the Grand Trunk Railway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2.
JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

LA SIGNORA ZILIS-GRANDI GIVES lessons at her own house, or at her pupil's residence, in piano, singing, and the Italian, French and German languages, (acquired on the continent of Europe.) Address No. 135 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The exercises of the College classes will be resumed on Wednesday, 18th inst. Persons seeking admission will present themselves for examination, in the Council Room, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 9½ A. M.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S PRIVATE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 719 6th-av., opposite Crystal Palace Park.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPErience in teaching wishes a situation in the City to teach one or more classes either in German or Latin. Address Station D, New-York.

MR. ALBERT W. BERG WILL RETURN from Europe about the 10th of September and resume his lessons. Address
Care of WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 16, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for college.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 488 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MADAME MARTINEK'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.
Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.

For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 222 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
for young ladies, in No. 445 West 22d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.
H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.

For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.
A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'
English and French School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 260 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 252 Clinton-st., Boarding and Day School, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SEMINARY, NEAR Metuchin, N. J.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 19. But 20 pupils are received. Apply as above to Miss M. A. MANNING.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 76 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23, at No. 106 East 38th-st., near Park-av.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Oliver Harriman,	Cyrus A. Smith,
J. Auchincloss,	Enoch Ketcham,	G. M. Speir,
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John S. Boyd,	L. Lockwood.	Chas. N. Talbot,
J. H. Burton,	Jas. L. Phipps,	Geo. P. Trigg,
L. B. Cannon,	Wm. Morrison,	A. S. Underhill,
N. W. Chater,	Dan. L. Schanck,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Robert Schell,	Ralph Wells,
Kenny Couillard,	Henry Shaw,	John C. Work,
Henry Day,	John Sherwood,	Thos. S. Young.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.

The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.

Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 116 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.

The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
Terms.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
BRICKSBURG, N. J.,
Mrs. C. C. CHISMAN, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9. A thorough course of instruction in all the modern branches will be combined with the comforts of home, at modern prices.

For circulars and further information apply to ROBT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, or to RILEY A. BRICK, No. 109 Leonard-st.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23. Terms, $400 per annum.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 53 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE—IRVINGTON ON the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and classical family boarding-school for boys, will reopen on the 17th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. All learn it and speak it. For circulars address
A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,333 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 9.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18 at No. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES NOT SUPPLIED yet with a French teacher, whose object is conversation and composition for advanced pupils, may hear of one by applying to S., Box No. 5,798.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School for young ladies will open Sept. 19 at No. 1,193 Broadway.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX LITTLE girls in an Episcopal family. Address Mrs. JOSEPH CURTIS, 120th-st. and Harlem River.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 16, Lexington-av., S. E. corner 37th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—WANTED A MIDDLE-AGED gentleman to instruct a young lady in composition, moral philosophy, &c. The applicant has already received what is usually called a liberal education. Neither a school-teacher nor sectarian would be desirable. A gentleman who knows human nature both theoretically and practically, and has been accustomed to the society of well-bred people, will meet the wishes of the advertiser, and none others need apply. Address HOPE, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A LADY TEACHER (OF GOOD POSITION,) desires proposals from liberal parties to take the charge of the English branch of a young lady's education. Address LADY TEACHER, Station D, New-York.

DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR TEACHERS.—All mutually interested in transfers; correspondents wanted everywhere. Address the "*National Teachers' Institute,*" 532 Broadway, New-York.
RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF 20 A SITuation as visiting governess, or teacher in a primary or intermediate department; best of references given. Address F. S., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College would like a situation as private tutor for some young man in the City; good testimonials furnished. Address TUTOR, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—APPLICATIONS will be received for the situation of Vice-Principal (male) in the High School at Hoboken, N. J.; salary $1,100. Address J. W. BRYCE, Clerk of the Board.

MR. MAURICE H. ROULLIER, PROFESSOR of the French Language, gives lessons either at his residence, No. 6 West 11th-st., or at the pupil's.

A GRADUATE OF YALE AWAITS EMployment as teacher. Address stating salary, &c., J. M. H., West Cornwall, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL PROfessional cooks, laundresses, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, cooks, washers and ironers and general servants, whose references are most unexceptionable to the first Brooklyn families. Apply to MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, WHO can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, a situation, or she would take the place of chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c., thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, A situation to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, respectful and economical servant and first-class washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City or country. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Christie,) between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as nurse for an infant, or as nurse and seamstress; is a thorough nurse; understands making children's clothes; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant female as nurse in a private family; can take the entire charge of a child from birth; good City references given. Apply at No. 40 East 32d-st., near Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV. near 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended servants, City or country, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS for families returning to the City and country; ladies' maids, waitresses, nurses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as nurse and chambermaid; can do plain sewing if required; is very highly recommended. Can be seen until suited at No. 315 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK and baker in a private family; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., back room, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 East 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; is used to all kinds of English and French cooking and pastry of every kind; best reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, a situation; can take the place of chambermaid or general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can wash and iron; has good reference. Call or address WAITRESS, No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR to do general housework; willing to do anything to have a good home for herself and child; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 43 Bleecker-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has good City reference. Call or address INDUSTRY, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married woman as wet nurse; has good City reference. Call at No. 247 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as first-class cook in a private family; City reference given. Apply at No. 289, corner of 6th-av. and 18th-st., for two days; entrance on 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; soups, meat, game and pastry; will do coarse washing; City references. Call for two days at No. 217 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, well educated and accustomed to the care of children, in a private family, to take charge of one or two children. Address G. W. PAGE, No. 2 City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress. Call from 10 to 12 at No. 10 East 29th-st.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS help, in City and country—Private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses, please notice they can be supplied with housekeepers, governesses, family seamstresses, dressmakers and ladies' maids, to travel, invalid nurses; also, competent nurses for children, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, first-class cooks, who understand their business fully, baking, &c.; linen and store-room women, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls; also, good plain cooks, washers and ironers, and smart girls for general housework, with good references, and will be found willing and obliging. Employers please notice they can be supplied with the above-mentioned help, of all nations and professions, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

TO PERSONS GOING ABROAD.—AN experienced female nurse and midwife, with the highest recommendations, who is never seasick, about to return to Europe, would like to attend an invalid on the voyage. Address Box No. 1,293 Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY THOROUGHLY drilled in domestic duties, together with several years' experience in the care of servants and house, would like the above position in some good family. Call at LADIES' HOME, No. 328 East 14th-st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a lady's or gentleman's fine washing in the house; stains out of silk or any cloth. Call at No. 622 East 13th-st., in the rear, second floor. Mrs. HAXLE.

GOOD SERVANTS READY—COOKS, houseworkers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, &c.; also American and Protestant girls; orders promptly filled. Office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's place, by a very experienced and trustworthy young man, an American, of Protestant principles; is fully experienced in the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, milking, &c.; willing to do anything that is required; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place, by a competent and industrious young man; is a good groom and driver; understands plain gardening, care of cows, &c.; is willing to be generally useful, and will be found a careful and trusty servant; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best City reference from his last employer. Call for two days at No. 744 Broadway, at Trainor's harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a steady good driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; will be highly recommended. Address W. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS groom and coachman, with good City and country references; is sober, steady and obliging; can care and drive the best of horses in any style to suit his employer. Address, for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENer, with three years' reference from former employer, a situation; can milk and fully understands the care and management of a gentleman's place. Call on or address JAS. F., at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 3, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as a coachman and gardener; understands all about horses and harness; is careful and obliging; has both City and country references. Call or address J. G., No. 191 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, with first-class reference from last employer; understands his business and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address ISAAC, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single man, (Scotch,) who understands his business; is willing and obliging; has good references. Address W. A. P., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a thoroughly experienced man; will give the best of City reference from last employers for honesty and sobriety. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as waiter or coachman; rather be a coachman, but understands either perfect. Call at No. 49 West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., from 9 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a young man (single) who understands his business; he is willing and obliging. Address THOMAS, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is willing, obliging, and well recommended; no objection to the country. Address E. C., No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; man as gardener and farmer; wife to take care of dairy and poultry; is also a good butter maker; character in town. Address M. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family; no objection to country; first-class character from last employer. Address R. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A PRODUCE commission house on the west side, by a party having experience, and influencing some consignments; ample reference will be supplied. Address G. R., City Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CASHIER, ASsistant Cashier, Secretary or Treasurer, or some position of trust; the country preferred. Address Box No. 2,158 New-Haven, Conn.

ENTRY CLERK OR OFFICE ASSISTANT'S position desired by a young man of experience; rapid penman and good accountant; highest references; engagement, if desired for a short period. Address JOHN HENRY, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

SHIPPING CLERK WANTED.
An intelligent young man, 18 or 20 years of age, whose parents reside in the City, and one who has had no experience in business may address Box No. 1,602 Post-office, in his own handwriting, with references.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE on a small place near the City; must understand farm work, plain gardening, the care of horses, and be willing to make himself useful; wife required at all times to assist in work of dwelling-house. Apply to NORRIS & MOORE, No. 49 Broadway, on Tuesday, 10th inst., from 11 to 1.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL IN A FAMily of two persons to do cooking and general housework; the best of references required from the last place. Apply for two days at No. 351 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—AS CLERK AND MESSENGER IN a law office, a young man who can give good City references. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,608 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROOF-READer. Apply by letter, stating qualifications and experience, to WELCH, BIGELOW & CO., University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO the housework of a family in the country; must be a strictly first-class washer and ironer and not afraid of work. Apply before 10 A. M. at 3 Ferry-st.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD SERVANTS FOR private families, at good wages; places ready; no charge till suited. Office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A GROOM FOR A PAIR OF ROAD horses. Apply at No. 516 Washington-st. at 9 A. M.; wages $45 per month.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS AND chambermaid; City reference required. Apply at No. 52 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and assist in ironing; also a man as waiter. Call at No. 131 Madison-av., before 11 A. M.

WANTED—TWO FARM-HANDS. APPLY AT No. 392 East 9th-st. on Monday at 12 o'clock.

BEDELL'S SERVANTS' INSTITUTE removed from No. 311 to Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

ALL SERVANTS WISHING GOOD SITuations in gentlemen's families will find them immediately at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1867, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

(Specification No. 39.)—In Rose-st., between Frankfort and Duane sts., and in Cherry-st., between James and Jefferson sts.

(Specification No. 40.)—In 3d-av., between 115th and 118th sts.; in 2d-av., between 116th and 120th sts.; in 117th-st., between 3d-av. and Harlem River, with branch in Avenue A; and in 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

(Specification No. 41.)—In Willett-st., between Grand and Houston sts., and in Division-st., between Essex and Jefferson sts.

(Specification No. 42.)—Between 55th and 56th sts., and between Lexington and 8th avs.

(Specification No. 43.)—In 10th-av. and West-st., between Little West 12th-st. and Gansevoort-st.; in 8th-av., between Jane and West 12th sts., and in Hudson-st., between Perry and Hammond sts.

(Specification No. 44.)—Between 74th and 79th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.

(Specification No. 45.)—Unfinished sewers in 52d and 53d sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

(Specification No. 46.)—In 81st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

(Specification No. 47.)—In 3d-av., from 87th-st. to and through 88th-st. to 4th-av.

(Specification No. 48.)—Between 79th and 88th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.

Plans for the above can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS, ROB'T L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 9th of September next, for furnishing, by contract, the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

4 "E" flat Cornets, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "B" flat Cornets, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "E" flat Tenors, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "B" flat Tenors, with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 "B" flat Baritone, with mouth-piece and rack.
1 "B" flat Bass, with mouth-piece and rack.
2 "E" flat Tubas, with mouth-pieces and racks.
2 "E" flat Tubas, (large,) with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 Tenor Drum, complete, with sling and sticks.
1 Bass Drum, complete, with stick.
1 pair Cymbals.
2 Extra heads for Bass Drum.
2 Batter heads, 2 Snare heads, 2 Extra hoops, for Tenor Drum.

The above-named instruments to be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose for which they are intended.

Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.

Further information can be had at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1867.

Sealed proposals indorsed "Requisition No. 9, steam engineering," will be received at this office until 12 M. the 10th inst. for the following articles, viz.:

200,000 pounds best flange charcoal boiler plate, of such dimensions and thickness as may be required.
14,000 pounds T iron, 3½x4x½, length as required.
75,000 pounds best Ulster iron, sizes and shape as required.
3,200 seamless brass tubes, 2¼ inches outside diameter, 6 feet 1¼ inch long.
4,320 seamless copper tubes, 2 inches outside diameter, 2 feet ¼ inch long.

All to be of the *very best quality*, and to be delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard *immediately*, subject to the usual inspection thereat.

Blank forms, with further particulars for bidders, may be had at this office.
C. W. HASSLER,
Paymaster United States Navy.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:

Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.

Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck.

The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."
R. O. TYLER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.
THOMAS CORNELL, President.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 State-st., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 6, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of quarters for one Colonel, one Major and two Captains, at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor.

Plans and specifications for the proposed buildings can be seen at this office, and builders proposing to bid, are requested to call and examine the same.

Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will, when required, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities, in the sum of ($5,000) five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance thereof. The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Quarters at Fort Hamilton," and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish all further information.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the County Treasurer's Office, No. 1 County Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, 1867, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the balance of the present fiscal year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, 248,260 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork and liver.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, and at corner of Union-av. and Meserole-st., E. D. No other forms will be accepted.

ALMSHOUSE, Sept. 4, 1867.
JOHN MONTGOMERY,
JOSEPH ALDENBRAND,
Committee on Supplies.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN partition, JOSEPH F. BRUSH and others against JOHN V. BRUSH and others.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of July, 1867, the undersigned Referee, duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all those four certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Delancey-st., distant fifty feet easterly from the easterly side of Forsyth-st., running thence easterly along Delancey-st. one hundred feet, thence northerly one hundred feet, thence westerly one hundred feet, thence southerly one hundred feet to the northerly side of Delancey-st., the point of beginning, being one hundred feet in front and rear by one hundred feet in depth on each side, and known by the street Nos. 40, 42, 44 and 46 Delancey-st., in said City of New-York.
WM. SINCLAIR, Referee.
J. & W. SHRADY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
P. V. R. STANTON, Guardian ad litem and Attorney for Defendants.
E. W. BISHOP, Attorney for Defendant Robert Ray.
au5-law6w-M.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON....C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON....C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Dec. 21
and every twenty-eight days thereafter
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
ENGLAND, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Sept. 28
THE QUEEN, GROGAN....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—The company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, OF THE INMAN Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of passage—First cabin, $110; steerage, $30, currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
ETNA....WEDNESDAY....Sept. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Sept. 14
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....Sept. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY....Sept. 25
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....Sept. 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with
CITY OF CORK....Sept. 7
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
From Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $119; second cabin, $70; steerage, $43, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
TRIPOLI....Wednesday, Sept. 4
ALEPPO....Wednesday, Sept. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Sept. 12.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Sept. 19.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.
First Cabin....$250
Second Cabin....170
Steerage....85
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.
First Cabin....$300
Second Cabin....200
Steerage....100
Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received from Wednesday, 5th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M.
For rates inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR GALVESTON TEXAS.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP
TYBEE,
Capt. DAVIE CAULKINS.
In consequence of the continued prevalence of the epidemic at Galveston, the departure of this vessel has been delayed for the present; she is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will be dispatched for the above port as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA AND VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 12.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 12.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 53 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Passage $15. One of the popular steamships of the Regular Line will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, from Pier No. 14 E. R., at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with all points on the S. C. R. R., and with the steamer for Florida. Freight always taken lower than by any other line.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. J. H. JACKSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow Sept. 21.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 289 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 12 M.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 2½ P.M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 2½ P.M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 6 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 2½ P.M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 7 A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE AND WESTCHESTER County Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and A. WINANTS will leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M. Leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M. Landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem, 15 cents.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT. —The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NORWALK will leave Christopher-st. 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Morris-st., (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st, as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M.	Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, at 2 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., and 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMily, from Sept. 28 to May 1, by a gentleman, wife and three children (ages, 7, 10 and 12 years;) location between 2d and 7th avs. and 15th and 45th sts.; two large rooms required; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) T. S., Box No. 3,547 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND NIECE desire accommodations for the Winter in some strictly private family; parlor and two sleeping rooms, well furnished and complete with modern conveniences; location between 23d and 41st sts. and Madison-av. and 6th-av.; unexceptionable references required and given. Address, with terms, including gas and fire, Post-office Box No. 3,798.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE first-class board in a private Christian family; front room and bedroom connecting, between 14th and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs., from 15th October. References exchanged. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 123 Times Office, stating location, terms, &c.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN board in a private family, within one hour's sail from Peck-slip, accessible every hour by boat, and five minutes by the cars; location on the Harlem River; good room and board; terms $18 per week. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

TWO COUPLE, OR FOUR GENTLEMEN, can obtain board in a private family, in a delightful and perfectly healthy location, fronting the water, at Clifton, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Lower Landing; boats leave Whitehall every hour. Also, for sale, valuable horses, carriages, harness, &c., &c. Address E. F., Stapleton Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SECOND AND THIRD floors, nicely furnished, in a small family, suitable for families or single gentlemen; one large unfurnished room to let reasonable. Apply at No. 341 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., (Old No. 215.)

BOARD WANTED—BY A QUIET GENTLEman in any convenient place above 4th-st.; excellent table, good room with closet, at not over $15 per week. Hall room and basement dining-rooms not to be thought of. Address MAGENTA, Box No. 116 Times Office.

A COMPLETE SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, second story, to rent, with private table, parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms, dressing room, and exclusive water privileges, at No. 140 5th-av., corner 19th-st.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. D. A. ROBINSON.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS, FIRST-class accommodation and board at No. 147 West 14th-st., if applied for by 12th September. References exchanged.

BOARD—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, AT THE Burtsell House, Cornwall, on the Hudson River. Address C. BURTSELL, Cornwall Landing, Orange County, N. Y.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite, or single, with or without board; references required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A SUITE OF ROOMS at No. 74 Clark-st., between Hicks and Henry, convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Reference required.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, suitable to gentleman and wife; the house has all the modern improvements; terms $16 per week. No. 65 83d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD RENT, with board, a handsome suite of rooms on second floor to a family without children. Apply at No. 32 West 32d-st. References required.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms will be rented together or separately, with full or partial board, at No. 28 University-place, to a desirable party, with best of reference.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN SUITE can be obtained by applying at No. 110 Macdougal-st., with privileges for housekeeping.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, single and en suite; second and fourth floors.

PLEASANT AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms may be had at No. 15 University-place. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD ON WALNUT HILL, YONKERS.—An elegant suite of rooms will be vacated on the 15th inst.; also one front room now ready. Call or address D. BISHOP, Yonkers.

ASTORIA, L. I.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen wishing board for the Fall and Winter, will find pleasant rooms, at moderate prices, by applying directly opposite the steamboat landing.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE

By ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.
Eleventh-st., near 6th-av., $17,000.
Twenty-second-st., near 7th-av., $15,500.
Forty-eighth-st., near 3d-av., $13,000.
Forty-ninth-st., near 7th-av., $25,000.
Fifty-first-st., near 5th-av., $26,000.
Fifty-first-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., $26,000.
Fifty-second-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., $15,500.
Seventy-third-st., between 5th and Madison avs. $37,000.
And many others, variously located.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY BROWN stone house No. 78 West 47th-st., furnished; immediate possession; also, two first-class four-story brown-stone houses on 46th-st., near 5th-av.; also, a first-class four-story brown-stone house on 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and a number of other first-class houses, for sale or to rent. S. W. BENEDICT.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron-safe manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone store and dwelling situated on the 8th-av. near 53d-st., and near the great Boulevard-av. and the crossing of Broadway, which will make the 8th-av. a great business thoroughfare; price $18,500. Inquire of the owner, No. 417 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts., about 22 by 80 feet, with possession. Can be seen only by my order. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, No. 45 East 28th-st., 22 feet front; built by day's work; newly painted; independent walls; baths, water closets and gas fixtures; price $20,000; possession. Apply on premises.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE; curtains and furniture; possession; west side, elegant location. Apply at No. 86 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

CITY LOTS—OWNERS OF CITY LOTS, SINGLE OR IN PLOTS, WILL FIND IMMEDIATE PURCHASERS AT MY OFFICE. REMSEN APPLEBY, NO. 10 PINE-ST.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house with extra improvements; price $8,500; and elegant furniture, made to order, $400; can be sold separate; situated on Summit-st. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sacket-st., between 12 o'clock and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 440 Union-st.; rent $500; and a three-story brick house No. 290 Union-st.; rent $1,400. Apply at No. 255 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with all the improvements, No. 290 Union-st.; price $10,000. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WHO SHALL SHOW US ANY GOOD IN JERSEY?—To those business men of New-York who are not so wedded to its odors, its noises and its taxes, that they could not forego a dangling on the straps of its City cars, the Mt. Rutherford Company, at Rutherford Park, N. J., would presume to offer as desirable sites for villas and rural homes, with much less tax on pocket, time and comfort.
Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from
JACOB SHARPE,
General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st.,
Or of the Secretary at Rutherford Park.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—In Hudson County, N. Y.—Bergen—1 farm, 30 acres, at $1,600 per acre; 1 farm, 25 acres, at $1,[illegible] per acre; 1 farm, 17 acres, at $1,800 per acre; 1 farm, 15 acres, at $2,000 per acre; 1 farm, 9 acres, at $3,000 per acre; 40 acres meadow land, suitable for manufacturing purposes, $300 to $350 per acre. Also, several valuable country seats, with from 8 to 20 lots, from $10,000 to $20,000 each; 20 residences, with from 4 to 10 lots, $5,000 to $8,000 each; 20 small houses, from $1,000 to $5,000 each, and over 400 building lots, at prices varying from $200 to $1,000 per lot, all within 30 minutes from New-York City. Bayonne—8 acres, with shore front on Kill-van-Kull. Bergen Point; 1 farm, 25 acres, with valuable water front, on Newark Bay, at $2,000 per acre; 6 houses, with 4 lots to 3 acres, from $2,000 to $7,000. Greenville—Plot, 15 acres, at $2,000; 25 acres at $1,600 per acre; 1 handsome country seat on New-York Bay, near the New-Jersey Central Railroad Depot; 3,632 feet of water front on New-York Bay. Also, desirable property in Hudson City. GARRET VREELAND & SON, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Library Hall, Bergen, N. J.
N. B.—Horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry pass our office every 2 minutes.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A MOST desirable residence, replete with all the accompaniments of a country place, together with the furniture of house if needed, thereby giving one an opportunity of testing a life in the country without trouble and at a moderate cost over and above the price of the place, which will be sold comparatively low, consisting of four acres of land well fruited and beautifully shaded with ornamental trees, and a fine running stream suitable for bathing and boating purposes; stable and hennery new and complete; house 45 feet front, with kitchen and laundry on ground floor. For further particulars, address H., Box No. 584 Post-office, New-York.

$3,000—SMALL AMOUNT DOWN—FOR 26 acres, 8 in wood; nice house, 8 rooms; large barn, corn-crib, hennery, fruit; owner received it through mortgage foreclosure, and at $3,000 is a great bargain; near Spring Valley, Rockland County; 30 miles from City by railroad.
H. J. BEAN, No. 15 John-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 102 ACRES, SITuated at the west end of the Highlands of Neversink, N. J., with water front on Sandy Hook Bay; beautiful elevations for country residences; commands a fine view of the Bay, Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean. Buildings large and commodious. Apply to FRED. ADEE, No. 220 Water-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE—ONE OF the most desirable residences on South-st., within five minutes' walk of the depot; lot 250 feet front, 300 feet deep; good house, with ten rooms; new stable, hennery, &c. Inquire of J. ELLIOT CONDICT, No. 2 Warren-st., New York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RUTHERford Park, N. J., a fine new country house and two acres of land; Erie Railway; forty minutes; a choice locality. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, A STYLISH COTTAGE, nearly new, in a pleasant and perfectly healthy locality, thirty minutes distant on the line of Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Price $5,000.
B. L. CRANS, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 28.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN THREE LOTS of land located on the Hudson River near Milton, Ulster County; handsomely situated for country seats for gentlemen. For particulars address Box No. 85 Milton Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE; 35 ACRES; ELEGANT soil; new buildings; fruit abundant; fine school advantages; beautiful location; every way desirable; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

AT PASSAIC, N. J., FOR SALE, BUILDing plots on Paulison and Gregory avs.; fine views and five minutes' walk of depot. Apply to HINMAN & CO., No. 23 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.
J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 10 to 20 miles of New-York City; a place suitable for a gentleman's residence, Winter or Summer, in exchange for desirable City lots in upper part of the island. Address S. J. N., Box No. 356 Post-office.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.

No. 245; the second, third and fourth floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

in East 13th-st. from the 15th of this month. For terms address Box No. 712 N. Y. Post-office.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF THREE OR FIVE years, a desirable residence in Orange, N. J., containing nine or ten rooms, within three minutes' walk of the Orange depot; the lot is 108 by 200 feet in depth, well stocked with choice pear, peach and cherry trees. For further particulars address Box No. 3,089 New-York Post-office.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—GENTLEMAN'S country seat to rent, furnished, five minutes from depot, six sleeping rooms in second story, three in attic; large stable, gardener's cottage, cow, &c., on place. Address S. T., box No. 858 New-York Post-office.

FACTORY TO LET IN 33D-ST., NEAR 10TH-AV.—Five floors, each 24 by 90 feet, together or separate, with or without steam power, new and well lighted with every convenience. Apply to G. M. CHAPMAN, No. 101 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—BROOKLYN.—IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, Nos. 102 and 110 Ryerson-st., between Myrtle and DeKalb avs.; good order and neighborhood. Also, three-story brick and a furnished house and cottage; gas and water. Apply as above.

TO LEASE—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUBcellar, with or without fixtures; No. 57 Reade-st., first door west of Broadway; free from dampness, dry and airy. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses in this City and Brooklyn. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

ONE LARGE ROOM AND ONE ATTIC room to let, furnished; privilege of bath. No. 18 Macdougal st.

A.—HOUSES, STORES, LOFTS, BASEments, offices, &c., to let, in all locations and at all prices. Permits of BRYAN & CO., No. 58 Liberty-st.

STABLE TO LET.—PRIVATE STABLE TO let, No. 187 9th-st. Apply at No. 15 St. Mark's-place, between 9 and 10 A. M.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK....Director
ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, 1867.
BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION
Are now open at the Academy of Music.
PRICES AS USUAL.
LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS:
(Prima Donne Soprani and Contraltos,)
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA,
Mme. ANGELA PERALTA,
Mme. LOUISA KAPP-YOUNG,
(Her first appearance in America,)
Miss A. MINNIE HAUCK,
Mlle. A. RONCONI,
Miss T. McCULLOCH,
Mme. NATALI TESTA,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON.
First Tenors:
Sig. EMILIO PANCANI,
(His first appearance in America,)
Sig. BARAGLI,
Sig. E. TESTA,
Sig. S. ANASTASI.
First Baritones and Bassos:
Sig. GIORGIO RONCONI,
Sig. F. BELLINI,
Sig. C. ORLANDINI,
Sig. G. B. ANTONUCCI,
Sig. PAULO MEDINI,
(His first appearance in America,)
SECONDARY PARTS—NUMEROUS CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Conductors:
CARL BERGMAN, A. TORRIANI,
MAX MARETZEK.
Ballet Department:
MLLE. MARIE SAND,
(Premier Danseuse from the Theatre Royal, Munich,)
MISS ANNA KRUEGER,
MONSIEUR C. HARVIG,
(Maitre de Ballet, from the Theatre Royal, Stockholm.)
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET.
REPERTOIRE.
The most favorite Standard Operas, and for the first time in New-York.
ROMEO E GIULIETTA....Gounod
LEONORA....Mercadante
PIPELE....De Ferrari
DON CARLOS....Verdi
DON BUCEFALO....Cagnoni
REVIVALS.
ROMEO E GIULIETTA....Bellini and Vaccai
BELISARIO....Donizetti
PROFETA....Meyerbeer
OTELLO....Rossini
MARIA DI ROHAN....Donizetti

THE FRENCH THEATRE.

T. B. PUGH....Lessee and Manager
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
of the brief engagement of
MRS. LANDER.
MONDAY, Sept. 9,
TUESDAY, Sept. 10,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, and
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.
MRS. LANDER,
formerly Miss Jean Davenport, will appear in her fine rendering of
Elizabeth R
MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR....as....EARL OF ESSEX
WITH AN ADMIRABLE COMPANY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1867,
MRS. LANDER
will appear for her
BENEFIT
as
ELIZABETH.
On SATURDAY MORNING,
MRS. LANDER
will appear in
THE ONLY MATINEE
during the present brief season, being
POSITIVELY
the last time that she can perform her great character,
QUEEN ELIZABETH.
Doors open at 12 M. Performance commences at 1 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE, EDWIN FORREST
SECOND WEEK OF EDWIN FORREST.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 9,
OTHELLO.
EDWIN FORREST AS OTHELLO.
TUESDAY—EDWIN FORREST AS RICHELIEU.
WEDNESDAY—As RICHARD III.
THURSDAY—As DAMON. Regular family Matinee on SATURDAY.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET....PROPRIETOR
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Sept. 9, at 7½.
1. March—"Saenger Gruss"....Keler-Bela
2. Overture—"Calm at Sea and Happy Voyage"....Mendelssohn
3. Waltz—"Wiener Bonbons"....Strauss
4. Ballet de la Reine de Saba....Gounod
5. Overture—"Rienzi"....Wagner
6. Reverie for Orchestra....Vieuxtemps
7. Polka Mazurka—"Libelle" / Polka—"Leichtes Blut" } Strauss
8. Grand Selection—"Don Carlos"....Verdi
9. Overture—"Zampa"....Herold
10. Waltz—"Venus Reigen"....Gung'l
11. Ballad—"Sleep Well, Sweet Angel"....Abt
Solo Cornet....Mr. F. DIETZ.
12. Galop—"Champagne"....Lumbye

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
Orders are now received for CONCERTS, BALLS, PARTIES, COMMENCEMENTS, &c., for any number of instrumentalists. Office No. 806 Broadway.
F. I. EBEN, Business Manager.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,

corner of 30th-st. and Broadway.
Manager and General Director....John De Pol
This establishment will shortly open, on which occasion the spectacular and magical play of the
DEVIL'S AUCTION
will be presented, with the grand star
EUROPEAN BALLET TROUPE.
New scenery, costumes and mechanical effects.
Full particulars and date of opening in future advertisements.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.

REGULAR FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS — Genuine Ethiopians—Best band in America—EVERY NIGHT—Greatest novelty of the season. N. B.—$50,000 worth of valuable property to be given, free of charge, to purchasers of tickets.

IRVING HALL.

MR. HARRISON begs to announce that his FIRST GRAND CONCERT of the season will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11, on which occasion the eminent and favorite Prima Donna MADAME PAREPA-ROSA, will be assisted by the following artists:
MISS MARIE GILBERT, Pianist.
SIGNOR FERRANTI, Buffo.
SIGNOR FORTUNA, Baritone.
MR. CARL ROSA, the celebrated Violinist.
SIGNOR FATTORI and MR. G. W. COLBY, Conductors.
SIGNOR L. ROCCO, Harp Soloist.
First appearance in America.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Jordens & Martin's, No. 758 Broadway; C. H. Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; Kullman's Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
First Grand Concert, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1867, with all of the above great artists.

CHURCH ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE large organ built for Carmel by JARDINE & SON will be exhibited all MONDAY at their factory in 39th-st., near 2d-av.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY,

6th-av., corner 30th-st.,
is now open for the use of ladies and gentlemen.

AUCTION SALES.

THE HON. HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S BUFFALO ROBES.

THE ANNUAL SALE
Will take place at the Company's Warehouse,
No. 17 Common-st., Montreal,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867.
Catalogues will be prepared. Sale at 2 o'clock.
JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.
N. B.—This advertisement will only appear occasionally. J. L. & CO.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN,
THIS DAY, (Monday,) Sept. 9, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
99 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
700 boxes fresh Sicily lemons, balance cargo *R. G. W. Dodge*.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, elegant bronzes, mirrors and piano-forte at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 13, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 34 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.:
The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of elegantly carved rosewood parlor suite, 11 pieces in crimson figured satin, elegant carved etagere, mirror back, carved rosewood centre table, one rosewood pianoforte 7-octave, Stodart & Dunham makers, bronze and marble mantel clock, real bronze figures "St. Nicholas," two bronze statuettes with marble bases, Parian figure watergirl, black walnut dining table, black walnut dining and arm chairs, striped reps, black walnut buffet, Sienna marble-top, large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, console tables, marble-top cornices, crimson brocatel window curtains, hall table and chairs, mahogany bureau, bookcases, washstands, chairs in hair cloth, China vases, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, and glassware.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an assortment of household furniture—parlor and bedroom suites, wardrobes, mantel and pier mirrors, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, tables, chairs, desks, stoves, show cases, and matting. Also, a large invoice of jewelry, &c.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—By THEALL & BROTHERS, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Cortlandt-st., the entire stock of the celebrated Wilder's Patent Salamander Fire-proof Safes. Warranted the best make.

MACHINERY.

PRIZE MEDAL
PARIS EXPOSITION
1867

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, SPLENDID SEA bathing, fishing, rowing, sailing, drives; board $10 per week. Steamboat Matteawan leaves Barclay-st. at 4 P. M.; fare 40 cents. Passengers have a fine view of the ocean, the forts and islands of the harbor.

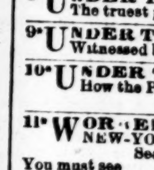
AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1867.
GRAND OPENING OF THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON with the following talented artists:
Mr. M. LEVICK....Stage Manager
Messrs. E. F. CLARK, T. E. JACKSON, G. MITCHELL, W. HENDERSON, G. W. MALMBERG, J. C. WALSH, G. ROBERTS, T. ATKINS, S. WRIGHT, E. CHAPMAN, R. H. ELLSWORTH, L. F. MASSEN.
Mrs. J. J. PRYOR, R. G. FRANCE, MASSEN.
Misses JENNIE WALTERS, IRENE GAY, CASSIE TROY, FENTON, WALKER, CONNELLY, ATKINS, SHERMAN, FRANCE, &c.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
the celebrated French Drama, in three acts,
THE MAN OF DESTINY;
OR,
THE STRANGER'S GRAVE,
in which the
ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY WILL APPEAR.
Just arrived, and now on exhibition,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF TROPICAL FISH,
To be seen at all hours.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS,
A LIVING SKELETON,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

1° UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT! Fifth week at the NEW-YORK THEATRE.
2° UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT! Every night and Saturday Matinee.
3° UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT! See the wondrous RAILROAD SENSATION!
4° UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT! Lively dances by "The Lost Tribes!"
5° UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT! The Piers and Hudson River by Starlight!
6° UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT! Sympathy for the One-armed Soldier Veteran!
7° UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT! The Beautiful Wolves of Society!
8° UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT! The truest picture of Life in a Great City!
9° UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT! Witnessed by Thousands—Everybody charmed!
10° UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT! How the Poor Live, and the Rich Enjoy Themselves.
11° WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, No. 728 Broadway. Seats secured in advance.

You must see



UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

A SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE
OF
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
at the urgent request of numerous families, will be given at the
WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Seats may be secured now.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—SEASON, 1867-'68.

UNITED STATES AND HAVANA.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director....J. GRAU
Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that by cable dispatch intelligence has been received of the departure of Madame RISTORI and her dramatic company, by the general transatlantic steamship *Europe*, from Brest, on the 31st of August, and their safe return to New-York may be expected on or about the 10th inst.
The season of Madame RISTORI'S dramatic representations is restricted in New-York to fifteen, and in Brooklyn to four performances, as arrangements have been made already for Madame RISTORI'S performance in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, previous to her departure for Havana. The season will be inaugurated at the
THEATRE FRANCAIS,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867.
The sale of seats for the season of fifteen nights will commence, for subscribers only, on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at the Theatre Francaise, and on SATURDAY, Sept. 16, the sale of seats for the first three representations will commence at the regular ticket offices, which will be advertised in future advertisements.

FRENCH THEATRE.

Mr. H. L. Bateman takes pleasure in announcing that he will give a season of the world-famous opera bouffes by the well-known composer Offenbach, to commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, at the above-named theatre.
He has secured the services of the most talented and accomplished musical comedians, chorus and musicians, among whom he mentions the prima donna
MLLE. LUCILE TOSTEE,
a lady of recognized musical and dramatic genius, and leading artiste of the Bouffes Parisiennes. This lady will make her *entrée* in the character of
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN,
in the great comic opera of that name, now performing in Paris and other Continental cities, with a success heretofore unprecedented. Subscribers wishing boxes for the season are respectfully informed that the books will be opened on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at the French Theatre.

MASON & THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 129 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
To afford the advantages of a thorough musical education IN ALL BRANCHES, at a moderate cost, WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS have established A CONSERVATORY. The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.
Class books now open. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned.
MASON & THOMAS.
Conservatory Office, No. 129 Fifth-av., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 116 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

GEORGE STECK & CO.,

Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

HAINES BROTHERS

have opened a new and spacious
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM
at No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square,
where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices.
N. B.—New pianos to rent.

SIGNOR ANTONIO BARILI, ANNOUNCES the publication of one Musical Vocal Album, by subscription. For circular and terms apply at his residence, No. 149 East 9th-st., and the warerooms of Chickering & Sons, throughout the United States. The Album will be published before Christmas; also, will be found the circular of terms for singing lessons, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, all the principal music stores, and Chickering & Sons' warerooms throughout the United States.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

JENNYS & SON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 233 East 21st-st. Parties visiting the City, and others, would do well to examine the instruments of this firm before making their selections elsewhere. For great power, richness and purity of tone, and elegance of finish, they are unequaled, while the price charged for them is much the most reasonable. Second-hand Pianos at all prices.

"THE FELLOW THAT LOOKS LIKE me, 35 cents; "Dandy Pat," 35 cents; medley for piano, 20 cents; "Paddy's the Boy," 35 cents; variations, 20 cents; for violin, 15 cents each. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery and No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

"SILVER TRUMPETS"—PLAYED AT ST. Peters, Rome, during the recent festival; also, on Christmas and Easter days. Arranged by VIVIANI. 50 cents. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery and No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Hallet, Davis & Co.'s grand and square pianos, ahead of the Paris first prize and Legion of Honor; come and see. Pianos to let, and sold on installments. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class (new) Pianos to rent at
HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS,
No. 46 East 14th-st., Union Square.
N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

AT A BARGAIN—TWO MOST SUPERB 7⅓ octave rosewood piano-fortes; best City makers; fully warranted for five years. Can be seen and examined at BATTERSON'S storage rooms, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOMS.—Pianos, $275 to $800; melodeons, $67 to $500. Pianos and melodeons to let. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

$50 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF new and second-hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO-FORTES.—FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND Piano-Fortes of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES....Manager
GEORGE L. FOX....Stage Manager
CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE....Business Manager
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, SEPT. 9,
Engagement of the far-famed Comedian
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will inaugurate the
NEW SEASON OF THE NEW MANAGEMENT
with his peerless personation of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
supported by a company including
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE,
Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. J. J. WALLACE,
Mr. T. A. HIND, Mr. HARRY WALL,
Mr. E. T. SINCLAIR, Mr. E. GILLETT,
Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. J. B. HOWLAND,
Mr. M. QUINLAN, Mr. J. L. LEWIS,
Mr. W. DALY, Master SEYMOUR,
Miss BESSIE FOOTE (from the London theatres; first appearance here.)
Miss C. JEFFERSON, Miss ALICE HARRISON,
Mrs. A. HIND, Miss BELLA WALLACE,
Mrs. C. EDMUNDS, Miss F. SIMMONS,
Miss FLORA LEE, Miss McCORMACK.
During the recess the theatre has been repainted, re-carpeted, newly upholstered and thoroughly renovated in every department. The stage is extensively rebuilt, and its machinery and scenic surroundings generally renewed and improved. In short, no efforts have been spared which could tend to confirm or extend the established prestige of this standard theatre as the most elegant and convenient of American resorts.
First-class Stars will alternate during the season with dramatic novelties of assured attractiveness, and with New Comic Pantomimes of unsurpassed brilliancy.
A Grand Matinee, of the current attractions of the season will be given every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, for the convenience of families and of suburban patrons.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 9,
Boucicault's brilliant dramatic adaptation
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
RIP VAN WINKLE....Mr. JEFFERSON
Originally played by him in London and America.
NEW SCENERY BY MINNARD LEWIS.
A RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE
AT 2 O'CLOCK NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
RATES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra....$1 50
Reserved seats in dress circle....1 00
Dress circle and parquette....75
Balcony chairs....1 00
Family circle....50
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
OF
LOTTA'S
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT,
which, owing to the necessary preparations for the Fall season, must terminate on
THURSDAY, Sept. 12.
Continued success of Brougham's drama of
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS,
in the double characters of which Lotta has achieved
A GENUINE TRIUMPH.
EVERY EVENING—THE GREAT ENGLISH FAIR SCENE.
LOTTA will appear at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 13 and 14,
in Brougham's Drama of
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS,
with the company now playing at Wallack's.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 9,
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Continued from First Page.

that its force will be infinitely increased when we have actually embarked upon the expedition. The spectacle of a British force retiring discomfited from Abyssinia would be far more damaging to our reputation than the fact that the enterprise had never been undertaken. Perhaps the latter danger may have been somewhat overrated, but it is impossible to exaggerate the mischief which might arise from defeat or failure. When we have begun we must needs go on at any cost until we have accomplished something or other which can be represented as victory. Possibly this achievement may be considerably easier than we now suppose, but it must in any case be so costly, and is obviously so uncertain, that we can only hope King Theodore may listen prudently to the preliminary summons. He has rejected all amicable overtures with the savage caprice of an irresponsible tyrant: but he may perhaps be more amenable to a peremptory demand supported by threats of immediate and irresistible force.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

Political Relations of the two Countries.

Paris (Aug. 27) Correspondence of the London Times.

A good deal has lately been said and written on the relations between France and Italy, supposed to have become troubled by the Dumont mission to Rome, and other circumstances. It has been pointed out that Italy and Austria are just now on no friendly terms, owing to difficulties about the frontier boundary, transfer of archives and manuscripts, &c.; and that, in consequence of the Salzburg greetings and cordialities, Italy has made a corresponding move in the direction of Prussia. Count Usedom's visit to Berlin is supposed to be in connection with this tendency. That experienced diplomatist is not the man to lose a chance or to neglect any change in the wind that may be availed of advantageously for his Government. At the same time there is scarcely room for a doubt that in the event of a war among the great Powers of the Continent Italy must side with France, who holds in her hand means of pressure and allurement much superior to those of which Prussia can dispose. Italy's only chance of avoiding a part in the conflict would be if it were to be settled, like the last Europe witnessed, in a few days. Prolonged, she must be dragged in. And, although the Ratazzi Government has assumed toward that of France a free and independent attitude, to which its predecessors—and notably the La Marmora Administration—had certainly not accustomed us, we should do wrong thence to infer that it forgets the obligations Italy has toward the Emperor Napoleon. Such assistance as he has given to Italy can never be ignored, even though some of the benefits were bestowed in a manner to wound Italian susceptibility, and though he took a couple of provinces in requital of his services.

From a Florence letter of the 23d in the *Débats*, which may be relied upon as correct, we learn that the Italian Government has addressed a note to the Cabinet of the Tuileries on the subject of Gen. Neil's letter of June last, although it considers that letter as virtually annulled by the *Moniteur's* subsequent explanation—not to say disavowal—of Gen. Dumont's mission. Other French and Italian papers say that the note, although very gentle in its form, does not the less contain a formal protest against various measures taken by the French Government, and which the Florence Cabinet holds incompatible with the spirit and the text of the September Convention.

GARIBALDI.

His Movements and Probable Designs.

The Florence correspondent of the *Débats* speaks of Garibaldi, who keeps the Italian public on the tenterhooks of expectation. He says:

"One day his return to Caprera is announced; the next it is contradicted. He is still in the environs of Sienna. There really exists a little army, organized and paid; arms have already passed the frontier into the Pontifical States, and everything seems ready for a movement. I cannot say whence Garibaldi gets his money; but I know that money he has. It may be that nothing will happen, and that Garibaldi will abandon projects which evidently encounter great difficulties. The Roman population seems very indifferent, *(reste très froide,)* although Menotti Garibaldi has passed two days in Rome. Nevertheless, we may have an explosion in Rome at the moment it is least expected, and the contradictory reports spread may be intended to weary vigilance."

Menotti Garibaldi in Naples.

Naples (Aug. 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

Menotti Garibaldi visited Naples at the end of last week, and, after remaining a day or two, left for the north. It is an unimportant incident, except as it may be connected in men's minds with contemplated attempts on the Pontifical States, and if he expected any support here he must have been much disappointed. After making a journey of inspection along the whole line of the Roman frontier, Menotti came on to Naples, where his presence awakened no enthusiasm, gave rise to no demonstration. It is said, indeed, that one was organized for last Friday evening in San Carlo, when Ristori, Rossi and others delighted a crowded audience with dramatic recitations; but the first indications of it were suppressed, as some think, by unmistakable signs of disapprobation, and, says rumor, Menotti, at the suggestion of the police authorities, in order to avoid further unpleasantness, left the theatre. On the following day he left Naples. Though I have reason to believe these details, I cannot guarantee them, but certain it is that the young agitator received little or no support in Naples. Even on the confession of the journals of the party of action, all attempts against the tranquillity of the Pontifical States are given up for the moment, and Garibaldi himself, writes an intimate friend of the General's, has recently made one or two moderate speeches. The fact is that with the Romans unable or indisposed to rise, and with 40,000 men on the frontier bound to defend what remains of the Holy See against the incursions of the volunteers, second thoughts are found to be wisest. But, though Rome may be erased from their programme for the Autumn, the party of action or the Republican party, however small it may be, are doing all they can to destroy respect for authority, and bring about a general anarchy in Southern Italy. It was through their intrigues that the Marchese Gualterio, eminently conservative of the principle of order, was compelled to retire from the Prefecture. Calumnies of the most outrageous kind are bandied about in the public Press against all in authority, who consequently lose all influence over the public mind, and now with the return of the Camorristi crimes are committed hourly almost with impunity, through the timidity of the magistrates. With the Republican party are associated the last relics of the Bourbon party, who, if they lose all else, never lose hope, and thus a state of things is created which occasions great disquietude to the friends of order.

ACROSS THE ALPS BY RAIL.

Opening of the Line Between Innsbruck and Botzen—The Gates of Italy.

From the London Times, Aug. 28.

On Sunday, the 18th inst., the Sovereigns of France and Austria met at Salzburg; and on that same day, at no great distance from their place of meeting, on the very heights of that mountain chain which unfolds itself so grandly in sight of the old archiepiscopal city, a ceremony was being performed at least equally calculated to contribute to the world's tranquillity. On that same Sunday the main trunk of the Brenner line between Innsbrück and Botzen was opened, by which railway intercourse between Germany and Italy, through Tyrol, was fully established. The experimental train left Botzen at 7:30 in the morning, and arrived at Innsbrück at 1 in the afternoon, thus reducing to little more than five the sixteen hours that were hitherto necessary to get over the Pass with post horses.

The railway, out of respect for the mourning of the Imperial family, was opened without any pomp, and the intelligence seems to have created no great sensation. It should, nevertheless, be looked upon as a highly auspicious event. It is the second instance in which Austria has been able to boast that she has struck the Alps out of the path between herself and Italy, thus anticipating by several years the more colossal but hardly more important achievement of the Mont Cenis Tunnel. The railway over the Sommering, completed ten years ago, only connected Vienna with Trieste. It was an enterprise of exclusively Austrian utility, and aimed at favoring Trieste at the expense of Venice. But the new line over the Brenner places not only Austria but Bavaria and all Southern Germany almost in contact with Lombardy, Venetia, and all Northern Italy. The Brenner recovers all the importance it possessed from the remotest Roman and German ages, as the most direct and easy route across the main Alpine chain, as the natural highway from the Valley of the Inn to that of the Adige, and which constituted it the key to that strong position of the March of Verona, which the Germans, from its first erection into an Imperial fief under Otho I., in the tenth century, denominated "the Gate of Italy."

Of these Gates of Italy there are four principal ones—the Mont Cenis, between Piedmont and Savoy; the Gotthard and the Splugen, from Lombardy to Switzerland; and, finally, the Brenner, from Southern into Northern Tyrol, or from the borders between Venetia and Lombardy into those between Bavaria and Austria. Had there been at the time that railway communication across the Alps was first contemplated anything like a general plan; had the interests of the two great watersheds been maturely considered, it is likely that the Gotthard or the Splugen or some intermediate point on the Helvetian Alps would have received the preference. But these Alpine works were undertaken under different influences. The energy of Sardinia and Austria gave the Savoyard and the Tyrolese the precedence over the Helvetian Alps; and now we have the Brenner completed, and the Mont Cenis far advanced, before a single spade has been struck into the soil of the Gotthard or the Splugen. The Austrian line over the Brenner, and the Italian tunnel under Mont Cenis, were in their first conception rather military than commercial undertakings, and both were suggested by the same political necessity. So long as Piedmont and Savoy were one Kingdom, and so long as the iron circlet of the Lombards was welded with the gold of the Imperial Austrian diadem, the very connection between the sovereign State and its Transalpine possessions, to say nothing of their mutual interests, was in either case dependent on the speediest possible means of communication. Had the events of 1859 and 1860 occurred ten years earlier, had it been foreseen that Savoy would become France, and Milan and Venice Italy, it is hardly likely that either the Mont Cenis or the Brenner would have been traversed by the locomotive so much earlier than other passes; but the impulse, once given, continued to act; the works, once undertaken, proceeded, although it was destined that they should not be completed before the original cause which determined their commencement had ceased to exist. The Mont Cenis line will still unite Savoy to Piedmont, and the Brenner Lombardo-Venetia to Austria, although the political tie which rendered that union desirable is forever dissolved.

As to the Brenner line, it may be looked upon as a most liberal parting gift of Austria to Italy. With the exception of Tyrol itself, there is hardly any province of Austria to which the Sömmering may not open as easy a communication with the sea as the Brenner. But for Italy, till such time as the more central Helvetian chain is thrown open, the Veronese Gate must be the most convenient inlet into Germany. Independently of its value as a military highway, Austria undertook that Brenner Railroad as a last chance of reviving the trade of Venice. So long as the Ticino and the Po constituted the southern frontier of the Austrian Empire, Venice could hope to become the sole port of Southwestern Germany. As it is now, Venice is no longer the only Italian port within the immediate reach of the Brenner line. Brindisi and Ancona offer a more easy access to the Levant trade than Venice, and the railways from those ports are, or will soon be, in direct communication with the Venetian, and consequently with the Tyrolese lines. It is doubtful whether the traffic which has so long forsaken the shallow lagoons will rather go back to them than flow into the channels newly opened to it. But, whatever may be the destiny of Venice, the benefit accruing from the opening of the Brenner line will be felt throughout Italy, and it will be the first fruit the new kingdom will reap from the liberal commercial treaty lately stipulated with the Austrian Empire. From the moment that the battle of Sadowa terminated Italy's subjection to Austria, it was easy to foresee that the two nations would have as many solid grounds to become the best of friends as they had to be for so many years the most relentless foes. By one of the clauses in the Commercial Treaty it is provided that both countries shall co-operate in the restoration and maintenance of international communications on the frontier. The results of this agreement are already perceptible on several of the Alpine Passes, and especially on the Stelvio,—that magnificent military road which constituted one of the wonders of the Alps, but which Austria, ever since her loss of Lombardy in 1859, has suffered to go to ruin. Italians and Austrians are now hard at work, each on their own side, vying with each other in their endeavors to efface the traces of ten years' neglect, and restoring gradients and galleries, bridges and embankments, to their former condition. It is pleasant to hear of competition in such peaceful pursuits among people who only a twelve-month ago were confronting each other amidst those very same mountain scenes, bent on mutual destruction. The Italians complain of the adverse fortune which prevented their recovering that last slip of Italian soil, the Trentine Territory. But they can now hardly deny that by completing the works of the Brenner line, mainly for their benefit, Austria has conferred on them a far greater boon than if she had yielded to their eager desires, and abandoned to them all they claimed.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

An English View of President Juarez's Speech.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 28.

After an absence of four years the Mexican Government has returned to its capital, out of which it was driven by foreigners. Of those who, at the beginning of that period, heard of the publicly announced determination of the Emperor Napoleon to make no peace with President Juarez, very probably believed that the latter would reënter the City of Mexico in triumph. Even those who believed that the Emperor's Mexican policy would be as disastrous as it has since proved, could hardly suppose that the Republican Government could survive, in its old form, to take advantage of his discomfiture, and reënter upon its own. The French have left without even the poor advantage of making peace, their nominee has been slaughtered, and his native partisans have fallen by the score, victims to the exasperated national feeling to which they had been unfaithful. President Juarez has signalized the triumph of his cause in *a proclamation which is as remarkable for its omissions as for what it contains.* Ever since the first war of independence Mexico has been rich in the literature of complacent patriotism. Its pronunciamientos, proclamations, and bulletins of victory might suffice for a nation with a long history continually illustrated by heroic deeds and boundless self-devotion. If we were to take these compositions literally, and not regard them as part of the ordinary machinery of Government, we should have to suppose that the public men of the country lived in a state of sustained exaltation. It is, however, only a *facon de parler*, assumed, no doubt, for the good of those addressed. A glance at the proclamation of President Juarez shows that even in the hour of success he finds it expedient to adapt his language quite as much to the minds of the people as to the facts celebrated. When he gives the good sons of Mexico "credit for having shed their blood with sublime patriotism," and for being "ready to make any sacrifice rather than consent to the loss of the Republic and of Independence," the claims he makes for them may be conceded. The Mexican troops, indeed, proved no match for the tried and disciplined troops of France, and were unable to stand against them on anything like equal terms in the open field; but *in their own way they went to death freely for their country.* When, however, President Juarez declares that they liberated Mexico without the assistance of any one, he only shows that he is *restrained by prudential considerations from doing justice to the Power which drove his most formidable enemy from his front.* The liberation of Mexico was guaranteed *by the effect of Gen. Grant's battles on the Rapidan, and before Richmond and Petersburgh.* But it is probably *out of the power* of President Juarez, in the present state of Mexican feeling, to acknowledge this fact. Rage and indignation against foreigners is the pervading passion in Mexico at present. France, Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Poland—almost every nation of Europe has helped to swell the mercenary legions by which Mexico has been scourged for four years, and even those countries which held aloof from the actual strife gave the invasion their sanction by too readily acknowledging the pasteboard throne which it set up. The consequence is a blind and senseless hatred, on the part of the people, of everything which is not purely Mexican, and in this animosity the Americans, *the best and only effectual friends of the Mexican Republic,* are included. The only reference which President Juarez makes to them is contained in a paragraph expressing satisfaction that, having had the advantage of their aid, he has not given for it anything substantial in return—a very legitimate ground of satisfaction, but one which might decently have been counterpoised with a fair acknowledgment of obligations.

The most extraordinary part of the proclamation is that in which President Juarez refers to the moderation his Government has displayed toward those whom it has overcome. Considering that Maximilian, Miramon, Mejia, Mendez, Vidaurri and scores of others have been shot by order of councils of war, and that there remains scarcely a man of note of the Emperor's party alive, his profession is an extraordinary one. We can hardly suppose that the President desires to call attention to the distinction between acts which are strictly his own, and those to which he has been compelled by the army to lend his sanction, although we believe he might fairly do so. It remains, then, to find an explanation for language which it is certainly difficult to reconcile with the accounts which have reached Europe from Mexico during the last two months. As a matter of pure speculation we will venture a theory. There are some persons who are placed by their position above the warnings and admonitions of virtue, at least from human lips. An Englishman, for instance, need not be older than a century to remember addresses of State carried up by the Right Reverend Bishops on the occasion of an auspicious birth, in which a father distinguished for his breaches of the Ten Commandments has heard from holy lips what confidence the nation feels that he will prove the very model of a Christian parent, and set his child an example of grace and virtue. These professions deceived no one, it being understood that they were merely the indirect and conventional form of exhortations and admonitions which could not be directly presented. President Juarez may be under a like incapacity. *He cannot very well tell the Mexicans that in the heat of a national indignation they have forgotten at once their interest and their duty*—that they have been impolitic, unchristian, inhuman—so he praises them *for the virtues to which he would have them aspire,* and which, as he intimates, will really do them credit. If this is his intention, we sincerely trust he may succeed. Europe has tried to chasten the Mexicans into virtue, with the only effect of utterly destroying its own political and moral authority, and all that is left us is to hope with their patriotic President that, "warned by a lengthened and painful experience of the calamities of war, they may coöperate in future for the welfare and prosperity of the nation, which can only be obtained by an invariable regard for the laws, and by an obedience to the authorities chosen by the people."

MEXICO AND MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Letter From Mons. E. de Keratry.

From the Journal Des Débats, Aug. 27.

In presence of the attacks of which I am the object on the part of certain organs of the French Press, I declare that my work "on Mexico," being founded only on authentic and official documents, I do not intend henceforth to reply to any assertion supported by rumors or vague information, nor shall I quit that reserve unless the authenticity of the documents I quote is seriously called in question. However, it is necessary to notice the strange information furnished on the subject of the 3d October, the condemnation of Romero to death, and the letter of Porfirio Diaz, accusing Marshal Bazaine of having offered to deliver to him Maximilian and his Generals and to sell him arms and munitions. I oppose a formal denial to the assertion that the Marshal was the author or promoter of the decree of the 3d October. That fatal measure, the original minute of which can be consulted, was entirely conceived by the Emperor Maximilian, and written in his own hand, although he had a Secretary by his side, and all the Ministers affixed their signatures. The Marshal alone did not sign it. In spite of his opposition, the Emperor was determined, and the General-in-Chief executed the decree, as was his duty. Romero, who was not a General, as the *Independance* says, but a bandit of the worst species, was sent before a military court, which alone had a right to [illegible] on his fate. He was justly condemned to death and was shot. Neither the Emperor nor [illegible] asked for his pardon, and the scene which the Belgian journal recounts, in which the Marshal is said to have outraged the two sovereigns for causing Romero to be shot, is absolutely false. Attached to the documents relating to this condemned is a letter from Juarez, which was read in open Court, ordering the Liberals to pursue and chastise the chiefs of bands, Frasoso and Romero, as dishonoring the republican cause by their atrocities. As to the pretended letter from Porfirio Diaz, that is an infamous calumny, to which our national self-love should have long since done justice. When foreigners attack the reputation of a Marshal of France, it would be proper for the French Government to summon them, although Americans, to furnish documents in support of their accusation. Accept, &c.,

COUNT E. DE KERATRY.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance Belge* says that Marshal Bazaine is preparing a long justificative memoir, in which he will adduce arguments to prove that all the acts alleged against him in the *dénouement* of the Mexican drama are merely the forced consequences of his obedience to the orders of the French Government.

HUNGARY.

Kossuth and Klapka—Their Views on the Situation of Hungary—Klapka Hopeful, Kossuth Despondent.

Vienna (Aug. 25) Correspondence of the London Times.

Kossuth and Klapka have both taken the opportunity lately of expressing their opinion on Hungarian politics—Kossuth in a long letter or manifesto addressed to some electors in the Jasz-Ladany electoral district, who had invited him to become a candidate for election to the Diet, and Klapka, who is now at Pesth, at a meeting of the Buda-Pesth Honved Association.

Until lately these two acknowledged chiefs of the Hungarian emigration were in perfect agreement on all political matters in regard to Hungary, and it is only just one year since Klapka attempted to invade and revolutionize his native country at the head of a "Hungarian Legion" raised by the compulsory enlistment of Hungarian prisoners taken by the Prussians at Koniggratz and elsewhere.

Now, while Kossuth prefers "voluntarily to eat the bitter bread of exile rather than purchase the return to his native country at the price of his political faith," Klapka has taken advantage of the complete amnesty granted at the coronation, and has just proclaimed himself, in one word, a "Deakist."

In answer to a congratulatory speech of the President of the Buda-Pesth Honved Association, M. Beniczky, last Tuesday, Klapka replied:

"He had rejoiced to see the beloved soil of his country again, and to be enabled to embrace his old comrades in arms, but he rejoiced still more that his country had regained her ancient rights, that the Press was now free and a better future might be hoped for; in short, that the affairs of the country had been placed in honest hands. A good beginning has been made, (he continued,) and if we hold together, and do not push our demands too far, we may proudly raise our flag on high and advance our righteous cause."

Kossuth is especially bitter against the treatment of "common affairs" by the delegations. He writes:

"By these, in all that regards military concerns, foreign affairs, and, to a great extent, financial operations, and, consequently, in all questions of war and peace, alliances, international treaties, and all the higher attributes of Government by which a country becomes a State and a people a nation, the individuality of our nation has been sacrificed, and Hungary has been partly made subordinate to the Imperial Government, and partly politically amalgamated with the Austrian monarchy into one State. With all these affairs withdrawn from the province of the Government, the Hungarian responsible Ministry hardly deserves the name of a Ministry at all; it is merely a provincial Administration. * * Our forefathers and the heroes of liberty who bled for their country eighteen years ago would moan in their graves if they could be made aware that a Hungarian Diet has sanctioned such monstrous sacrifices of right. And, as if these sacrifices had been all gains and benefits worthy to be purchased for enormous sums, the Diet has even resolved that the ruined and impoverished inhabitants of our unhappy country should participate in the debt of the Vienna Government, a debt amounting to four thousand millions of florins, and which, in all equity, does not concern us at all. All this is already accomplished—is already law. The coronation has taken place on the basis of that agreement, and a solemnity which for nine centuries has been the consecration of the rights of the nation, has in the year 1867 become the crowning of the grave of the voluntarily sacrificed national rights. Matters have now advanced so far that hardly anything remains for the representatives to do but to fix the quota contributed by the people, already oppressed and impoverished, toward the common expenses, expenses which in time of peace amount to three hundred millions of florins. The prospect is terrible!"

Of his own prospects for the future, [Kossuth writes as follows:

"Shall I be able to do anything toward regaining the independence of our country? I know not. It depends upon circumstances, and is especially conditional on the tenor of the nation. Our nation is powerful enough, if it wishes, to become the controller of its own fate. Its destiny depends, after God, upon its own resolution; an individual citizen can only possess such power as is awarded him by the nation. If in past times I was able to become the instrument of some great deeds, the merit belongs to the people and not to me. I was but a mirror and reflected the lustre received. The lustre came from the people. At the moment when this lustre was dimmed by the intrigues which destroyed our self-confidence I became powerless. The past is a mirror of the future. The opportunity for a disinterested performance of my patriotic duty will ever find me ready. But if fate should so dispose that I may not again become a worker for the reëstablishment of the independence of our country, I will at least be a living protest, and will remain so till my latest breath, against every transaction and endeavor aimed at the destruction of our national independence, be the price and conditions therefor what they may."

Obituary.

Mr. Thomas Conland, a young merchant representing in this City the house of his father and brothers, John Conland & Sons, of Linen Hall, Belfast, Ireland, met his death under most melancholy circumstances, on Friday, the 23d ult. Accompanied by a friend, he had left New-York a fortnight before on a Summer tour of the picturesque lakes and rivers of Canada West. On the return trip, while waiting for the train at Sand Point, he, his companion and a common friend, went down to the Ottawa to bathe. Unhappily a most dangerous part of the river was chosen for this purpose, where but a few moments after he had entered the water he sank in a hidden chasm of the river's bed, came to the surface for a second only, and sank again before the help which was so near could reach him. In the full vigor of manhood, of a most joyous disposition, highly esteemed as a rising young merchant, and dearly loved by all who knew him in social intercourse, he was thus taken away without a moment's warning, in the very midst of pleasure. After two days' search his body was recovered and buried.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Death of the Outraged Girl—Inquest by Coroner Schirmer.

Our readers will remember that on Friday last the Times announced that a young girl named Kate Concannon on the previous morning at 2 o'clock had been seized in Mulberry-street by three men, dragged into the cellar of No. 106 Mulberry-street, and her person violated repeatedly by them all, after which they took her up stairs and left her in the hallway, where she was found by Officer Paret, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who conveyed her to Bellevue Hospital. On Friday morning the girl died from the effects of the injuries she had received, and on yesterday Coroner Schirmer held an inquest over the remains at the Bellevue Hospital.

Officer Paret testified as to the finding of the woman and the story she told him while on the way to the hospital, all of which has been previously published.

John Foley, who was arrested on Friday night, on suspicion of complicity in the crime, was examined at great length and testified that on the night of the crime he had been in the company of three men, Archibald Beatty, James Curley, and one Devins. The story told by Foley is contradictory to the extent of being almost unintelligible, but from the whole of it can be gathered that at about the hour of the perpetration of the outrage he was sitting on the cellar of the house No. 113 Mulberry-street, where he lives in company with a girl, when Curley crossed over from No. 106 and sat down beside him; shortly afterward Foley heard the cry of watch, whereupon Foley and his girl walked slowly up the street and saw the officer running towards No. 106. He says further, that he saw men running from that house, but could not recognize who they were. The latter part of his story, however, is that the three men who had been with him stopped at No. 106 Mulberry-street, while he went on to No. 111; that they were Beatty, Curley and Devins, and he closes with these words: "I could not recognize any of those running from No. 106 Mulberry-street; the men ran towards Canal-street when they saw the officer coming. Two of the men ran towards Canal-street; Curley had gone away before that and had said he had enough, and did not want to wait any longer.

Archibald Beaty, who is also under arrest, was examined, and his story is also confused and unintelligible. He states that until midnight on Thursday he was in the saloon at No. 106 Mulberry-street; that he lives at No. 117 Mulberry-street; that he was in the company of Foley and three other men after midnight on the night in question, but that he did not know them, and that Curley and Devins he does know, and that he did not see either of them on that night after twelve o'clock.

Joseph W. Howe, M. D., House Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, was examined, and gave the result of a *post mortem* examination he had held, closing with the opinion that death had resulted from syncope, indirectly caused by the abuse the girl had received. With some further and unimportant testimony before them, the jury rendered a verdict "That the deceased had come to her death by syncope, indirectly caused by the abuse she received Sept. 5, 1867, at the hands of persons supposed to be Beatty, Curley and Devins, and we believe John Foley to be an accessory." The men Foley and Beatty were thereupon remanded to the Tombs, but Curley and Devins are yet at large, and the Police, notwithstanding a most diligent search, have as yet been unable to gain any clue to their whereabouts.

The inquest failed to throw much light upon the history of the unfortunate girl, who, in a civilized City, met the most horrible death that can befall a woman. That she was virtuous, the medical examination proved; that she was industrious and temperate, her whole appearance bore witness; but beyond this little was ascertained. On Monday night she stopped at the Girls' Lodging-house in Canal-street, and on Tuesday she worked in the Schuyler cloak establishment, but with the exception of these two facts nothing of her past life is known.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

FRUSTRATED HIGHWAYMEN.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning John McKenzie, living at No. 27 Bethune-street, was passing through Mulberry-street on his way home, and when near Canal-street, he was set upon by three ruffians named Thomas Scanlon, Patrick Clifford and John Brady, who seized him, and, notwithstanding a vigorous resistance, were proceeding to rifle his pockets, when Officers McKelvor and Martinot, of the Fourteenth Precinct, hearing McKenzie's cries for assistance, came running up. The three men, upon seeing the officers, released their victim and took to their heels. Scanlon and Clifford were caught after a short race, but Brady being more fleet of foot, was outstripping his pursuers when Officer McKelvor called to him to stop or he would fire. Brady's only response was an accelerated flight, when the officer fired the contents of his revolver, taking effect in the foot of the fugitive and bringing him to a sudden halt. Brady was then secured and taken to the hospital. Scanlon, who is twenty-two years of age, a native of this City and a resident of No. 116 Madison-street, and Clifford, who is twenty years of age, a native of Ireland, and resides at No. 71 Mott-street, were taken before Justice Dowling and committed in default of $2,000 bail each, to answer the charge of robbery at the Court of General Sessions. Brady will undergo the same fate when he has sufficiently recovered from his wound to be brought into Court.

AN ALLEGED FORGERY.

Abraham C. Morris, a clerk in the office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, No. 51 Wall-street, made a complaint alleging that Jonathan H. Johnston, a book-keeper, living at No. 412 Henry-street, about the middle of August had called on him and asked whether the firm of Hubbell & Van Holsen, of No. 45 Cliff-street, were entitled to any of the scrip of the Company, and was informed that they were the owners of scrip for the year 1867 to the amount of $420. On the last day of August Johnston returned to the office of the Company, and presented to Morris a writing which purported to be an assignment to him of all the scrip of Hubbell & Van Holsen, and Johnston professing a desire to sell it, Morris became the purchaser, paying for it $336. Subsequently he found that the signature of Hubbell & Van Holsen to the assignment was a forgery, and he thereupon caused the arrest of Johnston. The accused was committed for an examination.

THE LONG LOST FOUND.

On the 13th of February last a quantity of clothing, valued at $65, was stolen from the boarding-house of Theodore Flandreau, No. 330 Tenth-avenue, and the proprietor charges the theft upon Albert Hubbel, one of his then boarders. Hubbel was not found until Saturday night, when he was arrested by Officer Coles, of the Fifth Precinct. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A FEMALE OPERATOR.

Margaret Brown was brought up on the complaint of Charles Fisher, a colored man, who charged her with attempting to steal nine dollars from the pocket of his pantaloons. She was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—WARD, ALDERMAN AND ACTING JUSTICE.

THOUGHT TO BE DESPERATE.

John Roberts appeared at the bar wearing a pair of corporation bracelets, and having his head bandaged with a handkerchief of a hue sufficiently ruddy to answer the purposes of a Braddon novel. Officer Watts, of the Fifteenth Precinct, explained these phenomena by stating that Roberts is a desperate character, and the bracelets and the damaged head were the consequences of an attempt to escape. The prisoner, it appeared, about 10 o'clock Saturday night, had entered the store of Wm. McKinley, No. 46 East Fourteenth-street, thrust his hand into the money drawer, grasped the $26 which happened to be in the drawer at the moment, and was making off with it when intercepted and handed over to the custody of Officer Watts. After his arrival at the Station-house a search of the person of Roberts was rewarded by the finding of a "jimmy" and an assortment of skeleton keys. The prisoner was therefore committed for trial at the General Sessions on the two charges of grand larceny and of carrying burglarious implements.

A WEAK CASE.

Jules Duplat, a voluble young Frenchman, residing at No. 29 West Twelfth-street, told the tale of the loss of a watch. It seemed that on Saturday evening a young man named Edward Thompson called on Duplat in his bakery, and had a friendly chat, and then went away. During the time Thompson was there a vest was hanging against the wall with a watch in its pocket, valued at $32, and after Thompson's departure the watch was found to be missing. Thompson having been near the vest, Duplat accused him of the larceny, and he was held for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

METEOROLOGY.

Central Park Meteorological Record for the Week Ending Saturday, Sept. 7, 1867.

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Sept. 1	29.921	29.782	29.900	29.868
Monday, Sept. 2	30.074	30.130	30.150	30.118
Tuesday, Sept. 3	30.162	30.163	30.142	30.156
Wednesday, Sept. 4	30.120	30.094	30.081	30.098
Thursday, Sept. 5	30.110	30.101	30.110	30.107
Friday, Sept. 6	30.092	30.074	30.082	30.083
Saturday, Sept. 7	30.122	30.190	30.280	30.197
Week mean				30.090
Maximum at 9 P. M. of Sept. 7				30.280
Minimum at 2 P. M. of Sept. 1				29.782
Difference, or Range				0.498

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Sept. 1	62.01	70.01	69.02	67.13
Monday, Sept. 2	62.08	70.02	65.05	66.16
Tuesday, Sept. 3	68.09	73.04	67.01	69.80
Wednesday, Sept. 4	66.00	76.00	72.04	72.13
Thursday, Sept. 5	71.05	77.08	72.00	73.76
Friday, Sept. 6	70.02	73.02	71.00	71.46
Saturday, Sept. 7	68.05	68.05	64.08	67.26
Week mean				69.67
Maximum at 2 P. M. of Sept. 7				77.80
Minimum at 9 A. M. of Sept. 1				62.10
Difference, or Range				15.70

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M. Miles.	Mean distance per hour. Miles.
Sept. 1	N. E. by E.	N.	N. W.	173.25	7.217
Sept. 2	N.	E.	E. S. E.	90.90	3.787
Sept. 3	E. S. by E.	S. S. E.	S. E.	122.65	5.110
Sept. 4	S. S. E.	S.	S.	162.60	6.775
Sept. 5	S. E.	S. E.	S. S. E.	163.40	6.808
Sept. 6	S. E.	S.	S.	287.25	11.968
Sept. 7	W. N. W.	N.	N. N. E.	191.56	7.981
Total distance				1191.55	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M. Amount.	2 P. M. Amount.	9 P. M. Amount.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Sept. 1	9.	3.	10.	7.33
Monday, Sept. 2	10.	10.	10.	10.
Tuesday, Sept. 3	7.	4.	10.	7.
Wednes'y, Sept. 4	10.	8.	10.	9.33
Thursday, Sept. 5	10.	8.	10.	9.33
Friday, Sept. 6	10.	9.	6.	8.33
Saturday, Sept. 7	10.	10.	8.	9.33

Remarks.—Rain occurred on 2d, 4th and 6th; duration of actual raining 4 hours and 12 minutes; depth fallen, 0.05 inches. Lightning very considerable during the week—sheet.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, a boy named John Golden, 14 years of age, residing in Leonard-street, was run over in Centre-street, near Leonard-street, by car No. 51 of the Fourth-avenue line, and instantly killed. The remains were taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where an inquest will be held this morning, and the driver of the car, John McLaughlin, was arrested and locked up to await the result of the investigation.

Alleged Incendiarism.—A fire occurred at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the second-hand clothing-store of Helena Wilson, No. 240 Seventh-avenue, but was soon extinguished, and with a loss of only $150, covered by a policy for $1,000 in the Park Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to be the result of incendiarism, and Fire-Marshal Baker will investigate the matter.

Arrivals in the City.—Gov. William Bross, of Illinois, Hon. Abraham Murdock, of Mississippi, and Hon. L. H. Wing, of Georgia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Gen. D. W. Adams, of New-Orleans, and Hon. T. T. Davis, M. C., from Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Gen. Tompkins, of United States Army, and Col. J. H. Cannon, of Louisville, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A Steamboat to be Raised by Means of Compressed Air.—Capt. Samuels, President of the New-York Submarine Wrecking Company, intends raising the steamboat *Metropolitan*, (lately sunk in the Atlantic Basin,) by means of compressed air. The Captain is desirous that the public should witness the operation, which will take place in the Atlantic Basin at 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

Accident.—Yesterday evening, about 9 o'clock, a woman named Ann Hurley, residing at No. 75 Division-street, while passing before No. 89 East Broadway, fell through the grating of a coal cellar, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Fire in Washington-street.—Yesterday afternoon fire was discovered in the smoke-house attached to the premises No. 568 Washington-street, occupied by M. L. Earle. It was extinguished after a loss of $300 had been suffered. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Reported Cholera.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. French reported that a man named George Rabba, living at No. 219 Avenue B, was sick with cholera. The result of the case was not stated.

Death of a Policeman.—Thomas J. Baker, a policeman, attached to the Fifth Precinct, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at his residence, No. 79 Hudson-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Laying the Corner Stone of a New Roman Catholic Church.—The corner stone of a new Roman Catholic edifice, known as the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies in De Bevoise-street, between De Kalb-avenue and Lafayette-street. The throng in the vicinity was large—the number present being estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 persons of both sexes. An eloquent sermon was preached by Right Rev. Bishop McGill, of Richmond, Va., who dwelt at length on the necessity of ceremony in the consecration of churches. Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, was also present in his sacerdotal robes. After the sermon the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was proceeded with, Bishop Loughlin taking the trowel in his hand, pronounced the words of consecration. In the stone were placed copies of newspapers, bills from the value of five cents to $5, and various other articles; after which the Bishop pronounced a benediction on the assembled people, and the ceremony was ended. Among those present were many notabilities in the religious and political world. During the afternoon various religious and benevolent societies took their places on the ground. The new church, which will be built in immediate contiguity to the wooden structure now used, which in future will be employed as a free school for girls, will be 75 by 110 feet, 65 feet in height, with a spire of 180 feet, and constructed of brick. The total cost will be $65,000. It is expected that the building will be ready for service in the early part of 1868. It will be filled with pews expected to accommodate 750 persons.

Miscellaneous.—A fire broke out in the house of James J. Nesmith, No. 170 Henry-street, on Saturday evening, caused by the servant girl placing a pan of fire near the base-boards, for the purpose of drying them. They had recently been painted. The damage amounts to about $50, insured ....The same evening a fire occurred in the apartments occupied by Charles Summers, in the rear of No. 85 Myrtle-avenue, caused by the falling of a kerosene lamp.... ....Three boys were knocked down by the horses attached to a Greenpoint car in Myrtle-avenue, between Bridge and Lawrence streets, on Saturday. Two escaped with but slight injuries, while the third, named John Finn, eight years of age, was severely hurt. He was conveyed to his residence in Lawrence-street. ....Two men named Harris Williams and Robert Bates, both residing at No. 97 High-street, got into a dispute on Saturday night, when Bates drew a pistol and shot at Williams. The ball grazed the left side of his head, but inflicted no serious injury. The accused was held for a hearing by Justice Cornwell. ....A woman named Mary Conrad was brought before Justice Buckley on Saturday, on the charge of stealing a watch worth $15 from Jane Clancey, while on a visit to her house, No. 6 Franklin-place. The accused was held to answer....Usual open-air religious services took place on Fort Greene yesterday. There was a large attendance, and the remarks of the clergymen were listened to with attention and respect.

NEW-JERSEY.

Political.—A mass meeting of the Republicans of Newark will be held at the Opera House on Wednesday evening of this week, under the auspices of the Young Men's Union Republican Club, to inaugurate the campaign for the municipal and general elections....It is understood that Hon. Nehemiah Perry, of Newark, regards it as important to carry that city for the Democracy at the municipal election this Fall, as a means of promoting his chances for the gubernatorial nomination in the canvass of next year....The speech of Cortlandt Parker, delivered before the Suffrage Convention at Trenton, is about to be printed and generally circulated as a campaign document.... It is expected that Senators Frelinghuysen and Cattell will take the stump at an early day in support of the principles embodied in the Congressional policy. Attorney-General Robeson and Cortlandt Parker are also expected to speak in various localities in New Jersey. In Newark, on Friday night, the German Republicans of the Second Ward organized by electing Philip Sommer, President; Fidel Schlund, Vice President; Fred. Sommer, Secretary, and F. Rumpt, Treasurer. In the Fourth Ward, Anton Neigert was chosen President; Adam Herrmann, Vice President, and Edward Kehberger, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.
16—Webb vs. Innes.
17—Smith vs. Saterlee.
29—Same vs. Smith.
45—Bocher vs. Lorent.
50—Boulin vs. Charpentier.
54—In re. Dodge vs. Connolly, Comptroller.
62—Jay, Receiver, vs. De Groot.
72—Gordon vs. Quigley.
74—Reford vs. Peck.

Nos.
75—The Somerset & Wooster Savings Bank vs. Huyck.
85—Kelly vs. Kennedy.
86—Cohn vs. Harris.
98—Dremmler vs. Rongberger.
104—Redmond vs. Elmer.
116—Schuyler vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.

The call commences at No. 116, Wiegand vs. Sherman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.
—Randlett vs. Lorillard.
70—Sands vs. Hawks.
81—Starr vs. Green.
82—Schletter vs. Van Wagner.
—Reenhart vs. Wittner.
14—McDermott vs. Cusick.
19—Mosely vs. Cohen.
15—Smith vs. Short.
9—Ebert vs. Coleman.
—Connor vs. Connolly.

Nos.
47—Gleadell vs. Recknagle.
83—Miller vs. Hyatt.
84—Gott vs. Ward.
85—Cockroft vs. Conner.
86—Ferry vs. Downing.
87—Neutzell vs. the P. M. S. S. Co.
88—Leadell vs. Pierce.
89—Lewis vs. Gillies.
90—Arneel vs. Moore.
92—Condadt vs. Sinser.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Receipts—Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 152,000 bushels; Oats, 223,000 bushels; Flour, 12,000 bbls. Shipments—Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 94,000 bushels; Oats, 44,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Freights—Corn, 12¼c. Flour quiet and firm; sales 500 bbls. at $9 75@$10 50 for Spring, $10 50@$11 for Amber, and $11 25@$12 20 for White, all city ground. Wheat active and firm; sales 14,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago at $1 80, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at same figure, 40,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 89@$1 90, and 30,000 do., to arrive, at $1 90. White Michigan nominal at $2 35. Corn in good demand and 1c. better; sales early 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 07; later 63,000 bushels do. at $1 08, and 10,000 bushels do. at $1 09, closing firm. Oats active and a shade better; sales 140,000 bushels on the spot and to arrive at 58c. for Western, and 13,500 bushels Western on the spot at 59c., closing firm. Rye nominal; Western, $1 25. Barley—none here. Mess Pork firm at $24 for heavy. Lard, 13¾c.@14c.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Flour active; sales 1,700 bbls. at $10@$10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Red Winter; $11 50 for White; $12 for Double Extra. Wheat in better demand at an advance in prices; sales 12,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2; 3,000 bushels No. 3 do. at $1 95; 6,000 bushels Winter Canada at $2 30, and 1,000 bushels Amber Winter Illinois at $2 25. Corn firm but quiet; sales 1,500 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 12. Oats scarce and quiet. Corn Meal $2 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Millfeed in good demand; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $25@$28; Middlings, $34@$35 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights unchanged—Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c., Oats 5½c., to New-York. Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 80c., to Albany 60c., to New-York by rail and river, 70c. Lake Imports—47,700 bushels Wheat, 2,489,000 feet lumber. Canal Exports—14,500 bushels Wheat, 15,400 bushels Corn, 1,807,000 feet lumber.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Flour active and firmer; Spring Extras $10. Wheat opened firmer; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 75, but it receded and sold at $1 70 for the entire day, and $1 72@$1 72½ for Monday's delivery; No. 1 Spring $1 81@$1 82½. Corn excited at an advance of 5c.@6c.; sales at $1@$1 05 for No. 1, and 98½c.@$1 for No. 2. Oats advanced 1c.@1½c., closing firm at 49½c. Rye steady but unchanged. Barley active at a decline of 3c.@4c.; sales at $1 02@$1 05 for No. 2. Mess Pork firm and held at $24 50; $24@$24 25 was bid. Lard at 12½c. Beef Cattle dull at $6 25@$7 for the best shipping. Live Hogs active at $6 30@$6 65 for choice smooth. Sheep dull at $3 50@$4 50. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bushels Wheat, 123,000 bushels Corn, 69,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Oats. Freights firm; Corn, 6c. to Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Tobacco active and unchanged. Cotton—Low Middling, 22c. Hemp, $2 80@$2 90 for dressed. Flour dull; Superfine, $6 50@$7; Extra, $7 50@$8; Treble Extra, $10@$11 60; Choice and Fancy, $12@$13. Wheat heavy at a decline of 5c.; Prime to Fancy White, $2 12½@$2 30; do. Red, $2 15@$2 20; Spring, $1 63. Corn firmer at $1 05@$1 08. Oats dull at 55c.@68c. Rye declining; sales at $1 12@$2 15. Barley declining; Spring, $1 10@$1 14. Provisions active. Mess Pork, $25 75@$26. Bacon—Shoulders 14¼c.@14½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 21c.@21½c. Lard firm; Choice Kettle, in tierces, 13½c. kegs, 14c. Whisky dull at $2 05, free. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls; Wheat, 9,000 sacks; Corn, 6,500 sacks; Oats, 1,900 sacks; Rye, 60,000 sacks; Barley, 1,150 sacks.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Red, $2 15. Corn dull and in better supply at $1 05; $1 was offered. Oats quiet at 59c.@60c. Rye, $1 25. Cotton dull at 24c. for Middling. Whisky steady at 32c. Provisions unsettled and in most cases held out of the market; Mess Pork sold to the extent of 1,100 bbls. at $24 25@$24 50; held later at $25. Bulk Meats were not offered to any extent; sales of Shoulders at 12¼c.; Sides at 14¼c.@15c. Bacon was held at 14½c. for Shoulders, 16½c. for Sides and 18c. for Clear Sides; there were Southern orders for Clear Sides at 17½c. Hams unchanged. Lard held at 12¾c.@13c.; no sales. Cheese, 11c.@11½c. Butter, 26c.@30c. Linseed dull at $1 25. Flaxseed, $2 15. Gold 142½ buying. Exchange steady. Money quiet.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Flour quiet. Wheat firmer; White has advanced 3c.; Amber has advanced 1c.; Spring has advanced 2c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 28; Amber do. at $2 17@$2 18; No. 1 at $1 90; No. 2 at $1 85; sales of Amber all next week at $2 17. Corn advanced 2½c.: sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 11; No. 2 Wabash at $1 [illegible]. Oats advanced 2½c.; sales of No. 1 at [illegible]; No. 1 [illegible] at 54c. Rye [illegible] at $1 18 for No. 1. Barley—No. 1 at $1 10. Lake Freights dull at 4c. on Wheat and 3½c. on Corn by steam to Buffalo. Receipts—3,800 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Flour firm; Double Extras from Red Winter Wheat, $10 50@$10 75; from Amber, $11 50@$11 75; from White, $12@$12 25; Three X White, $12 50@$13. Wheat firmer and better; demand light; held at $2 20 for No. 1 Amber; No. 2 at $2 14. Corn—Large speculative inquiry at $1 09 for October delivery, and held at $1 08 for present delivery for No. 1 Mixed. Oats quiet and unchanged at 57c. for No. 1 State. Rye quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm and better; sales 1,000 gallons Standard White, in bond, at 28c.; also 500 bbls. Crude at $5 50.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Cotton a shade easier; Low Middling, 24½c.; sales 175 bales; receipts, 208 bales; exports, 2,402 bales. Louisiana Sugar—Fully Fair, 15½c. Louisiana Molasses, 60c. Flour firmer; superfine, $8@$8 25. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull at 70c. Pork advanced 50c.@75c., closing at $27 25@$27 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. Hams unchanged. Freights unchanged. Gold, 141⅞@142. Sterling Exchange, 154@156. New-York Sight Exchange ½ ⅌ cent. premium.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Tobacco—Sales 133 hhds., at $4@$18 25 for Light Lugs to Medium Leaf. Superfine Flour, $7: A No. 1 City, $9 75; Country brands, $10. Wheat, $2 10@$2 25 for choice. Corn, $1 05, shelled, and 90c. on the ear, in bulk. Oats—55c.@56c. in bulk. Mess Pork, $24 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c., packed; holders were asking ¼c. advance. Lard—tierces, 13c.@13½c. Cotton, 23c.@25c. Whisky, in bond, 32c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Flour quiet; City Double Extras, $9 50@$10; Country do., $8 62½@$9; Extras $8 50. Wheat firm at $1 79@$1 80 for No. 1; $1 74@1 75 for No. 2, and $1 57 for No. 3. Oats firm at 60c. for No. 1. Corn advancing; sales at 97c. for No. 1. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 13½c., by sail. Receipts—1,800 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—3,500 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Flour is active; sales 1,200 bbls. at $10@$10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11 for Red Winter, $11 50 for White. $12 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales 12,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $2; 3,000 bushels No. 3 do. at $1 95; 6,000 bushels Amber Canada at $2 30, and 1,000 bushels Amber Illinois at $2 25. Corn quiet; sales 1,500 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 12. Canal Freights unchanged—Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c. to New-York. The weather is clear; wind East; thermometer 68.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Cotton, 26½c.@27c. Flour flat; Superfine, $7@$7 50; Fall extras, $9@$9 75; extra family, $13@$14. Wheat—Red Southern, $2 20@$2 25. Rye, $1 40. Corn—White, $1 22@$1 24; Yellow, $1 25@$1 27. Oats, 60c.@67c. Coffee—Rio, 15½c.@16½c. Pork, $24 50@$25. Lard, 12¾c.@12⅞c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Cotton quiet; Uplands 24c.@25c. Mess Pork scarce and firm at $26 25@$26 50. Bacon steady at 18¾c.@19¾c. Other markets unchanged.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Sept. 7.

The Cotton market continues dull and almost nominal; sales 73 bales; Middlings, 22c.@22½c. Receipts 135 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Sept. 7.

Spirits of Turpentine steady at 53c. Resin quiet at $3@$6 50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 7.

Cotton flat; Middling nominally 24c.@24½c.; no sales; receipts 387 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 7.

Cotton dull and ½c. lower; sales 18 bales; Middling 22½c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 51; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅜. Gold, 142½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

How shall we protect our residences and our lives from the present alarming raids of burglars? Ask any one who has been using during the last seven years, E. Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Office No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

English Carpets from auction at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery, wholesale and retail at unprecedented low prices.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Manhattan	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Atlantic	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York.
Europe	Aug. 29	Havre	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Manhattan	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Sept. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Hansa	Sept. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Atlantic	Sept. 14	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Sept. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Virginia	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, ST. THOMAS, ASPINWALL, ETC.			
Cumberland	Sept. 7	St. Thomas, Porto Rico.	
Corsica	Sept. 7	Havana.	
Henry Chauncey	Sept. 11	Aspinwall.	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 8—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—J. Clark, lady and infant, Mrs. Blank, Mrs. Mortimore and infant, Mrs. Pipe, Mr. and Miss Worthington, Mr. and Miss Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Platt, Mrs. and Misses Harpen, Miss McMullan, Miss Taylor, two Misses Card, B. Hill, Mrs. Piggott, Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. Baker, Dr. Dougan, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Lucas Castro, John Pipe, Mrs. Pipe and 3 children, James and Master Muir, Henry W. Dunska, Mr. McMullan, R. M. Hughes, Miss C. Nooks, Mrs. San Ronan, Col. J. A. Bates, E. Gerard, C. A. Merford, T. Pantrel, lady and child, Robt. Smith, T. A. Hisson, G. A. Aronson, S. S. Streets, J. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Bullocke, two Misses Streschka, Miss Smith, Miss Donovan, Ed. Weston and lady, A. Dougan, Mr. Alrocke, Miss Weare, J. T. Dwight, G. H. Tiloy, Revs. Hennessy, O'Regan, Brown and Higlie. L. A. Sykes, Mrs. Sykes and 2 children, H. Bakewell and lady, Prof. Stewart, G. A. Mears and lady, H. Harpin, T. R. Moodey, James Day, James Donovan, Mrs. McEldry and servant, S. B. Brownell, D. D. Vail, T. Renter, R. Escobar, H. A. Chittenden, Walter Colton, M. Rock, John Kerner, J. Golden, J. McCutcheon, Wm. Wallace, Mr. Sault, Dr. Sterrett and lady, Rev. Dr. Willis and lady, Mr. and Mrs. James Ryback, Mrs. Gordlestine, Anna M. Donger, A. B. and W. W. Mills, Thomas Magahorn, Mrs. Magahorn and infant, Mrs. Atwater and daughter.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Miss Mary Green, Miss Ingham, L. Flisschman and son, Mrs. C. J. Jones, M. J. Doyle and wife, C. A. McIntyre, Jas. Doyle, J. Moonahan, Mrs. Pursell, Mrs. Hassett, Louis Hamberger, A. Florshein, G. Nursbaum, R. Davidson, Mrs. Young and son, Mrs. Gibson, A. A. Ross, E. W. Davis, J. J. Reinhart, V. Kohn, M. Kohn, J. M. Olyatt, P. P. McGovern, E. Comas, Julian Betton, L. Kohn, H. C. Morgan, F. H. Gilbert, D. G. Lang, D. Abrahams, J. D. Goes, Jacob Triest, E. Brown, J. S. Gastensteig, Mr. Boley and child, S. Y. Levy, E. G. Rogers, J. C. Maker, O. F. Johnston, A. M. Happold, A. Patterson, R. J. Loyell, T. J. Pritchett, W. H. Kelly, F. M. Swanson, W. J. Smith, J. Eitchbaum, J. D. Atkins, H. O. Blackman, B. G. Alderman, W. D. Wells, T. J. Stewart, L. J. Lamon, R. T. Parsons, N. Blackensee, L. J. Skinheimer, F. A. Jones, P. Clark, B. Davis, Dolly Soloman, M. J. Linehan, James Coyle, J. M. Folsom, J. Jordan, M. Lazaron and wife, H. Haym, J. Levkinriz, E. Isaacs and wife, R. Williams and 2 daughters, T. Brown, Louis Houstein, J. J. Tryor, and 20 in steerage.

Sept. 8—*In steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg, &c.*—J. Maidhof, wife and 5 children, M. Cohn, C. Zincke, L. Lindenhohl, D. Rothensts, L. Friedmann, M. A. Scribner and daughter, Margaret Wenberg, F. Wagner, wife and child, H. Fischbach, Maria Bloch, S. Schiffmann and wife, L. Mohn, Ida Dyrssen, E. Pragst, H. H. Wulff, T. Flamme and child, J. Joachimson, H. Kileaky, W. S. Bennett, K. Mayer, Julie Moses, C. F. Viereck, Mrs. C. Hoffhauer and 2 children, H. Schroder, C. Wise and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 34 | Sun sets...... 6 20 | Moon sets.... 1 21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 47 | Gov. Island. 4 36 | Hell Gate.... 5 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 8.

Arrived.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 7th inst., 1 A. M., 23 miles north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool Aug. 28, 7 P. M., via Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 31, lat. 51 14, lon. 23 55, passed steamship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Allemannia, (Ham.,) Meier, Hamburg Aug. 25, and Southampton 28th, with mdse. and 530 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had westerly winds all the passage.

U. S. gunboat Massachusetts, Holley, Boston.

Ship Arkwright, Caulkins, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. On the Banks, spoke schrs. Metropolis, Mary B. Smith, Blondell, Prize Banner, John Cook and John Simmons. Aug. 31, lat. 42 08, lon. 62 23, spoke an Inman steamer, bound E.

Ship James Wishart, (of Leith,) Buchanan, Calcutta April 27, with linseed to S. J. Penniman. Passed Cape Good Hope June 11.

Bark Anna, (Brem.,) Meiners, Bremen 47 ds., with mdse. and 270 passengers to Thiele, Seiler & Co. Is bound to Baltimore; came into this port to land passengers.

Bark Success, Chase, Liverpool 50 ds., with mdse. to Walsh & Carver. Had light westerly winds and calms almost the entire passage.

Bark Lizzie H. Jackson, (of Portland, Me.,) Warwick, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Sampson, St. Jago 15 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Schr. W. E. Alexander, Bowdoin, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to A. Wolf. Left no vessels.

Schr. Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Bellony, St. Andrew's, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. F. Nelson, Wiley, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Watchman, Dougherty, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Banger, Jourdan, Ellsworth 6 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Annie Seymour, Newbold, of and from Bermuda 6 ds., in ballast to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Caspian, Larrabee, Musquash, N. S., 17 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Geo. Washington, McKee, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Wellington, (Br.,) Nickels, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to Crandell, Umphrey & Co.

Schr. Paran, Clark, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simes, Onase & Co.

Schr. Champion, (Br.,) Huey, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to Morrison & Phillips.

Schr. E. De Hart, Low, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. F. J. Lockwood, (3-masted,) Young, Norwalk.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. R. L. Tay, Baker, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Seneca, Bostwick, Portland, for Albany.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Convoy, Merrill, Portland, with heading.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Virginia, Bearse, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. A. Heaton, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, Chambers, Fall River.

Schr. Cicero, Ball, Newport.

Schr. Comet, Dow, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ada Carter, ——, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Onward, Jones, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. F. Barrett, White, Barnstable.

Schr. A. A. Edwards, Kelley, Providence.

Schr. J. H. Counce, Billings, Fall River.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Gray, Providence.

Schr. Ariel, Sturges, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

Below.

Bark Raleigh, of and from Hamburg.

Brig Anna Wellington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Arr. ship Winged Arrow, from Liverpool; steamer Wm. Kennedy, Baltimore; ship Protector, Gelfe; bark Maria J. Smith, Rangoon; schr. Maria J. Moore, Jacmel.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 8.—Arr. steamer Emily B. Souder, from New-York; brigs A. Lee and Susan Voorhes, do.; schr. Mattie Tabor, do. Sld. yesterday, steamer Manhattan, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 8.—A heavy northeast storm prevails here. Steamer James A. Gary, from Wilmington, N. C., has put into the harbor. Sld. steamer Hatteras, for New-York. Arr. steamer Albemarle, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam revenue-cutter Northerner, McGowan, with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, J. F. Hartland, on board, from an official cruise along the eastern coast, and last from New-Haven, arrived at this port yesterday, the 8th. She will proceed to Washington to-day.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—The schr. Emma Oakes, from Bangor for Boston, with a cargo of brick, sprung a leak off Cape Ann Sunday morning, and sunk immediately. One man was lost: the rest of the crew were saved and brought to this port.

Spoken, &c.

Florence—brig, bound W., Aug. 21, lat. 46 06, lon. 48 10.

Persia—bark, from New-York for Cronstadt, Sept. 1, lat. 42 55, lon. 58 12.

Scotia—steamship, hence for Liverpool, was seen Sept. 5, lat. 40 30, lon. 68 50.

Sagamore—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, June 5, lat. 1 27 S., lon. 94 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, Sept. 1, brig Louisa, Doe, for New-York soon.

TEAS

THE GREAT UNITED STATES TEA WAREHOUSE
T. Y. KELLEY & CO.
30 Vesey St.
NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE ADOPTED THE CONSUMERS' PLAN OF DOING BUSINESS, THUS PLACING EVERY CUSTOMER ON THE SAME FOOTING, WHETHER HE BUYS BY THE SINGLE POUND OR BY THE CHEST.

WE ARE POSITIVELY RETAILING TO CONSUMERS THE BEST TEAS IN THE MARKET AT WHOLESALE IMPORTING PRICES.

We are now receiving, and intend to keep constantly in store, a choice selection of the finest grades of Moyune Green, Foochow Oolong and Japan Teas, selected from the first pickings of the new crops, and of the latest importation. We guarantee our stock of Teas and Coffee at all times to be fresh and pure, and pledge ourselves to supply our customers with an article that will give entire satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

Oolong, (Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1 per pound, best.
Mixed, (Green and Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1 per pound, best.
Young Hyson, (Green,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, $1 25.
Imperial, (Green,) 90c., $1, $1 25.
Eng. Breakfast, (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, $1 20, best.
Japan, 90c., $1, $1 25 per pound.
Gunpowder, $1 25, $1 50 per pound.

We import a very superior article of Kiangsi Oolong and Moyune Young Hyson Teas, put up in original Chinese packages, which we sell at $1 30 the Oolong, and $1 60 the Young Hyson, per package.

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is managed by the most skillful and experienced judges of coffee in this market, and we take especial pains in our selections, both as to quality and flavor. They are roasted and ground fresh daily.

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Pure Rio—20c., 25c. and 30c. per pound.
Best Old Government Java—40c. per pound.
Royal Club, Extra fine—35c. per pound.
Coffees in the Bean, Roasted—28c., 30c., 35c., 40c. per pound.

Remember our number, 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, Astor House block.

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FAIR AND THOROUGH TRIAL

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The only GOLD MEDAL for this Branch of Manufacture.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffees, sugars, and all provisions at the Grocery Stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, New-York. Go and satisfy yourselves.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries—For the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home.

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 61, Sept. 7, 1867.
20, 28, 58, 16, 71, 11, 42, 66, 57, 72.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 62, Sept. 7, 1867.
70, 74, 24, 53, 29, 48, 27, 49, 47, 49, 51.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 257, Sept. 7, 1867.
41, 14, 47, 46, 50, 28, 54, 48, 38, 49.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 258, Sept. 7, 1867.
33, 67, 74, 56, 40, 42, 39, 53, 64, 20.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above lotteries [illegible] Morning Capital Prize [illegible] Evening Capital Prize [illegible] Circulars [illegible] by addressing [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes cashed, information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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